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Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Multi-country programme for Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from regular resources and other resources for a multi-country programme for Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $3,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $5,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the year 2002.

The situation of children and women

1. Children and women in these 12 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Baltic States continue to be adversely affected by the economic and political transition of the past decade. Some common problems arise from policies shared prior to the transition, such as care of children in public institutions and limited parental involvement in children's health

* E/ICEF/2001/12.

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 2000. They will be contained in the summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes for 2001 (E/ICEF/2001/P/L.73).

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and education. New challenges include the increase in HIV/AIDS and substance abuse among young people, the multidimensional impact of poverty on children and families, and social exclusion based on ethnicity or other factors. There are many positive trends as well. Many of the goals set forth at the World Summit for Children have been achieved or show continued improvement. All the countries have ratified both the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, each taking critical steps towards their implementation. In those countries aspiring to join the European Union, processes are under way to harmonize child-related legislation and policies. A range of civil society organizations (CSOs) have begun to address child rights as a priority and to support programmes and services for children.

2. Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have a combined population of around 201 million. While their gross domestic products have stabilized, and in the case of Belarus and the Russian Federation, began to grow during 2000, poverty remains widespread in these three countries. The Government of the Russian Federation estimated in early 2000 that 43 per cent of households had incomes below nationally determined subsistence levels. Rural households and families with children are among the most vulnerable. Funding of social services has fallen and social sector reforms, which have been supported in most countries by the World Bank, have so far been slow to make their effect felt.

3. Infant and under-five mortality rates continue to decline in all countries and are generally well below 25 per 1,000 live births. Immunization coverage remains high at over 90 per cent for polio, measles and combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus, with the exception of Belarus, Estonia and Latvia. No polio cases have been reported during the past two years, except in Bulgaria. The prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) remains widespread in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, and persists in the Baltic States due to the lack of legislation and action to ensure universal availability of iodized salt. In the other countries, IDD is virtually eliminated. Both Belarus and Ukraine are experiencing a continuing deterioration in the health of children in Chernobyl-affected areas. Breastfeeding rates continue to increase at modest rates in most countries, supported by national policies and programmes, although a decline has been reported in the Russian Federation. The provision of pre-school services and enrolment have fallen in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, reflecting both economic constraints and a decreasing under-six year old population. In the other countries, pre-school programmes have steadily increased or stabilized, reaching 50 per cent or more children, although children in rural areas and minority groups such as the Roma are among the underserved.

4. Overall fertility levels have fallen below replacement levels in most countries. Maternal mortality ratios continue to decline in most of the countries, and are generally well below 30 per 100,000 live births, with the exception of Latvia and the Russian Federation, which are at 43 and 44, respectively (1998). Rates of maternal anaemia are high and increasing in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. According to the TRANSMONEE (monitoring the transition in Eastern Europe) database, abortion rates continue to decline in all countries, although rates are still over 100 per 100 live births in five of the countries. The share of births to single mothers under 20 years of age has generally increased since 1989.

5. Recognition that young people have special needs and priorities is growing, although comprehensive youth policies have yet to emerge. Rates of sexually transmitted diseases continue to rise in most of the countries, increasing vulnerability of young people to long-term fertility problems and HIV infection. In the Russian Federation, the number of registered HIV cases rose by more than 40 per cent between December 2000 and April 2001. While the epidemic has so far been mainly among young intravenous drug users in all the countries, in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, new infections are increasingly due to heterosexual transmission, and mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) rates are rising. Substance abuse continues to grow in all the countries. Youth unemployment rates are generally double national rates. The participation of young people in organized groups has declined, and there are limited opportunities for constructive leisure time activities.

6. The basic education gross enrolment rate (1998) is 89 per cent or higher in all the countries, and slight increases in general secondary school enrolments are also reported. However, an increasing number of children do not attend school regularly and do not complete basic education. A series of country studies by Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom), found that Roma children face discrimination, inadequate facilities and psychological testing systems which lead to the placement of a disproportionate number of young Roma children in special schools for children with mental handicaps. Due to cultural practices and early marriage, many Roma girls leave school before completing basic education.

7. Strikingly, in a decade when fertility rates have fallen sharply, the rates of children aged 0-3 years placed in infant homes increased in all countries except Hungary, which instituted a policy reform in the sector. The rates almost doubled in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. "Social orphans" (children whose parents voluntarily place them in care or whose parental rights are taken by the authorities) account for a significant part of the rise in the number of institutionalized children. Institutional care is also the primary care option for children with various types of physical, psychological and social problems. An estimated 1 million children are in public residential care institutions in the 12 countries.

8. Many children are in need of special protection. Children and young people from dysfunctional families, affected by domestic violence, family breakdown and substance abuse, make up much of the growing population of those living on the streets and who are particularly vulnerable to drug abuse, sexual exploitation and involvement in crime. Juvenile crime rates are high in most of the countries. While Lithuania has taken specific steps towards a comprehensive approach to the establishment of a juvenile justice system based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, similar efforts in other countries are still limited in scale and scope.

9. In Croatia, nearly 11 per cent of the country is strewn with landmines and unexploded ordnance, placing children at risk. The return of refugees and displaced persons in Croatia following the 1991-1995 conflict continues with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as lead agency. In the Russian Federation, thousands of children and women from the Chechen Republic have been displaced due to civil strife, with negative consequences for their physical and psychosocial well-being.

10. Women are affected by continuing economic uncertainties. Female unemployment has risen faster than male unemployment. Many women work in the education and health sectors, where salaries are low. Although statistical data are lacking, it is reported that domestic violence is on the rise, and protective legislation and support services are insufficient. Women's participation in public life, including national government, remains low and they are under-represented in senior government positions.

11. All countries have submitted initial reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. In Lithuania and Poland, independent Ombudsmen for child rights have been appointed. This has also occurred in six regions of the Russian Federation. In other countries, different types of administrative arrangements to promote child rights are found. For example, Bulgaria, Croatia and Latvia have established national agencies to promote and protect child rights.

Programme cooperation, 2000-2001

12. The early childhood care and development (ECCD) programme continues to focus mainly on the promotion of universal salt iodization (USI) and on breastfeeding promotion. In Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, extensive advocacy activities have been carried out with salt producers, health authorities and legislators, but limited progress has been made to achieve USI. In Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, advocacy resulted in steps towards enactment of legislation and other measures towards USI. Equipment provided to Bulgaria has enhanced the local availability of iodized salt.

13. Breastfeeding has been incorporated in the Russian Federation's national health policy, and promotion activities are being expanded to include all facilities where mothers and children receive care. Similar efforts are under way in the other countries through public information campaigns, training and policy review. To address the emerging problem of vertical transmission of the HIV virus, studies and training of health care professionals have been undertaken in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Ukraine is also participating in the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization.

14. In 2000, professionals from the 12 countries participated in a regional conference on "Children Deprived of Parental Care — Rights and Realities", sharing good practices towards the goal of reducing the number of children in institutional care. In Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, UNICEF supported the training of professionals, the development of local models of family-based alternative child care, and advocacy efforts for the inclusion of children with disabilities in community life. In Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia, UNICEF supported the collection of data and workshops on sexual exploitation and abuse of children, in support of national policy development. In Belarus, the training of professionals in juvenile justice, and in the Baltic States documentation of reforms in juvenile justice, were undertaken. UNICEF provided supplies for primary schools, supported landmine awareness, and assisted in health, water and sanitation activities undertaken by other United Nations agencies for children and women displaced from the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation through a Consolidated Appeal. In Croatia, mine awareness campaigns have been undertaken.

15. UNICEF is closely involved with United Nations HIV/AIDS theme groups and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) co-sponsors on young people's health and development. Training programmes for peer educators, the promotion of healthy lifestyles, the prevention of HIV/AIDS and substance abuse through the media and in life skills education in school curricula, and encouraging opportunities for young people to be active partners as volunteers and counselors, were supported by UNICEF. Youth forums and parliaments have opened the way for dialogue between young people and decision makers and ensured them a voice in the preparation of the end-decade review reports in Belarus, Latvia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

16. The publication of the seventh MONEE report, "Young People in Changing Societies", received wide media coverage and was an opportunity to draw the attention of policy makers and planners to the issues confronting this group. This was complemented by national youth polls in each of the countries. As part of preparations for the United Nations Special Session on Children, UNICEF supported regional consultations for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), young people, Governments and CSOs, aiming to build a consensus around issues that affect children and youth and to identify further national actions required. Representatives from all 12 countries were active in these events. A majority of countries completed end-decade review reports for the United Nations Special Session on Children.

17. In Croatia and Ukraine, mayors' initiatives continue to promote child- and youth-friendly practices in cities. A web site for the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been established in the Russian Federation. In Croatia and in six pilot regions of the Russian Federation, UNICEF assisted in the establishment of ombudsmen's offices for child rights. Youth summits and parliaments, children's art competitions, film festivals and other media events help to keep attention on the Convention. UNICEF National Committees have been active partners in advocacy efforts for the Global Movement for Children, and in national efforts to promote the Convention. Child rights were included in the United Nations Common Country Assessment reports of Bulgaria and Latvia.

Lessons learned from past cooperation

18. The Convention on the Rights of the Child continues to provide a strong programme and advocacy framework. While knowledge of child rights' principles is increasing, it has yet to be translated into action to improve the everyday reality of vulnerable children's lives. As well as addressing decision makers, UNICEF advocacy needs to reach the general public, deepening their understanding of the rights, needs and potential of children and young people. The achievement of many of UNICEF programme objectives requires change in behaviour and attitudes at individual, family and community levels, necessitating a strengthened communications capacity.

19. UNICEF, together with national partners, has gained positive experience in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in demonstrating new approaches to enhancing services for children within the framework of the Convention. The systematic evaluation of these initiatives and the sharing of good practices at the national level are required to promote such approaches on a wider national scale. The experience in these countries, which combined practical work at the local level

with policy advocacy at the national level, showed the value of this approach, which requires clearly defined priorities and the availability of skilled and credible human resources.

20. In other countries, the promotion of greater national ownership through such steps as increasing national resource allocation for children and the adoption of clear policy and implementation plans for programme components requires further attention. Partnerships among United Nations agencies in programmes aimed at young people and HIV/AIDS prevention proved particularly useful in maximizing limited resources for shared strategic approaches, as has the alliance with the World Bank for influencing national policies for child-care reform. Building alliances between Governments and CSOs, including promoting social responsibility among the emerging private sector enterprises for children, remains a challenge.

Recommended programme cooperation, 2002

	Estimated annual expenditure (In thousands of United States dollars)
	Total
Regular resources	
Early childhood care and development	469
Child protection	574
Young people's health and development	644
Social mobilization for child rights	1 113
Cross-sectoral costs	700
Subtotal	**3 500**
Other resources	
Early childhood care and development	950
Child protection	1 225
Young people's health and development	2 100
Social mobilization for child rights	725
Subtotal	**5 000**
Total	**8 500**

Country programme preparation process

21. In Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the conclusions of the year 2000 annual reviews of the current programme, and the preparation of the end-decade review reports provided the basis for agreement with government partners on the strategic directions of the programme of cooperation proposed for the year 2002. In the other countries, the programme content is based on implementation of the 2000-2001 plans, the review of the end-decade review reports and the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, as available, and consultation with national partners.

Country programme goals and objectives

22. The overall objective of UNICEF will continue to be the realization of the rights of children, young people and women in all of the countries. The programme will lead to: (a) increased understanding and public participation, including that of children and young people, in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; (b) strengthened systems within Government to monitor and support the full implementation of the Convention; and (c) policy reforms and actions which aim at (i) improved caring practices for children and mothers through government and NGO support services; (ii) young people who are better informed about healthy lifestyles and HIV/AIDS prevention; (iii) reductions in the number of children entering public care, the promotion of family care alternative options, and increased opportunities for the reintegration of institutionalized children in society; (iv) the protection of children from abuse and exploitation; and (v) systems of juvenile justice, in conformity with the Convention.

Relation to national and international priorities

23. The framework of the multi-country programme is based on principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and on the "Emerging issues for children in the twenty-first century (E/ICEF/2000/13), and the medium-term strategic plan. The programme addresses issues and recommendations referred to in the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and to progress towards their achievement in subsequent national reporting to the Committee. The end-decade review reports submitted by the countries also outline national priorities, plans and programmes for addressing child rights and enhancing programmes for children.

Programme strategy

24. Building on the regional preparatory activities for the United Nations Special Session for Children, UNICEF will seek to strengthen new alliances between Government, civil society and NGOs, in joint actions for children. Young people's participation and fostering of social responsibility within the private sector are components of the strategy. Capacity-building among government agencies and NGOs to promote and protect child rights will continue through networking, technical support and policy research. Advocacy efforts aim to ensure that the children's agenda identified through the end-decade review reports and the United Nations Special Session on Children will be translated into action through incorporation into national plans and targets, which must be supported by resource allocations and legislative and policy reforms. Contingency planning and support for emergencies that may arise during the year will be incorporated within the programme framework.

25. Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia have achieved the UNICEF threshold levels of gross national product per capita and under-five mortality rates as established by the UNICEF Executive Board (E/ICEF/1997/12/Rev.1, decision 1997/18). At the end of the current programme, therefore, they will no longer be eligible for regular resources allocations. In these

countries, UNICEF will advocate for increased national resource mobilization to sustain and enhance activities undertaken by UNICEF during the past decade, promote alliances among Governments and civil society for child rights, and enhance national capacities to plan and monitor the situation of children. In the other six countries, UNICEF will prepare submissions to the Executive Board in 2002, in consultation with national partners.

26. **ECCD**. The programme aims to promote a good start in life for all children through advocacy for the implementation of legislative and policy reforms which promote breastfeeding. In Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, public awareness campaigns will help to create understanding of the importance of iodized salt. Strengthened monitoring of the incidence of IDD, combined with national and local advocacy, will promote the development of the necessary legal framework for USI. The effects of increasing rates of iron deficiency anaemia on children and mothers will be examined. Programmes which help parents to understand and fulfil their critical role in areas such as health and nutrition, cognitive and social stimulation, and the early detection of disabilities will be supported. Efforts to prevent MTCT of HIV will continue through training and awareness-creation among health staff, mothers' education and, in Belarus and Ukraine, the distribution of anti-retrovirals provided free of charge to UNICEF. UNICEF will continue its efforts to assist women and children in the areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine affected by the Chernobyl disaster, mainly through the promotion of primary health care.

27. **Child protection**. In Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, the programme will continue to focus on children in public care through policy-related research and the promotion of alternative family-focused approaches, including preventive measures such as family support centres, day-care facilities and crisis care. Activities to support and protect high-risk groups of children, including street children, will be developed further. Dialogue with Governments on the development of the legal framework and the introduction of measures such as restorative justice and mediation for young people in conflict with the law will be pursued. In the other countries, UNICEF will also support national policy reforms aimed at the prevention of institutionalization of children, the development of family-focused alternatives, and the establishment of good standards of child care, networking and technical support.

28. **Young people's health and development**. The programme will continue to promote national policy development and activities which involve young people themselves in the design and implementation of information, education and community services that promote healthy lifestyles, particularly with regard to major threats such as HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancy. Peer education activities and the incorporation of healthy lifestyles and reproductive health information in school curricula will be supported. UNICEF will support the networking of knowledge gained and sharing of best practices. In Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, an assessment of the special issues facing youth in rural areas, where almost 30 per cent of the population live, will be undertaken.

29. **Social mobilization for child rights**. Support will be provided for the preparation of national action plans based on the recommendations emerging from the United Nations Special Session on Children, based on a participatory process

involving Government, CSOs, youth organizations and the private sector. Advocacy and support for the establishment of ombudsmen for child rights, state agencies for child protection and the institutionalization of child rights monitoring will be a focus of attention in Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. In Croatia, UNICEF will continue to provide technical expertise for social sector reforms. The experience of the Russian Federation with children's ombudsmen in six pilot regions will be documented and disseminated, and efforts to promote the idea will continue in Belarus and Ukraine. UNICEF will continue to support the publication of monitoring and technical publications of the International Child Development Centre in Florence, in collaboration with national statistical agencies.

30. **Cross-sectoral costs** will cover programme implementation costs that are not attributable to individual programmes, but are clearly linked to programme delivery, including support staff costs and other operational functions.

Monitoring and evaluation

31. Monitoring and evaluation are integrated into each programme and will involve improvement of disaggregated data collection and analysis for monitoring the situation of children and women. The TRANSMONEE database will continue to be developed as a component in the review of trends affecting children and women. In Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed for 2002, and an assessment of UNICEF cooperation in 2000-2002 will be undertaken. Based on data available from the year 2000 youth poll, selected indicators, such as knowledge on HIV/AIDS and the adoption of healthy lifestyles, may be considered.

Collaboration with partners

32. UNICEF will work primarily through government agencies, national and international NGOs, and United Nations partners. UNICEF works directly with UNAIDS co-sponsors in programming related to HIV/AIDS prevention, healthy lifestyles education and peer education. Collaboration with the World Bank will continue towards the deinstitutionalization of children as well as with ECPAT (Ending Child Prostitution and Trafficking) in national plan development on child sexual exploitation and abuse. Collaboration with WHO Europe, and the International Baby Food Action Network in nutrition policies and programmes that promote breastfeeding and micronutrient deficiencies, as well as collaboration with Kiwanis International, the United States Agency for International Development, the Micronutrient Initiative, the Programme Against Micronutrient Malnutrition and the European Salt Producers Association towards the USI goal, will continue. In countries with UNICEF National Committees, information exchange will continue.

Programme management

33. Programme management, coordination and operations capacity available in the UNICEF Area office in Moscow is shared with the three country offices in Kiev, Minsk and Moscow. UNICEF cooperation with Government and other partners is staff-intensive, and as noted above, the costs of staff to plan, manage and monitor

the programme will be covered under cross-sectoral costs. The emergency assistance programme in the Northern Caucasus region of the Russian Federation is carried out under the responsibility of the Area Representative, with a team of staff working both in Moscow and at field locations, and supported by the operations capacity of the Moscow office. In Belarus and Ukraine, UNICEF continues to share common premises and services with other United Nations agencies. Common premises facilitate the identification of opportunities for joint programme and advocacy activities and experience exchange. In the Russian Federation, the establishment of a United Nations House is currently under review.

34. Programme planning, implementation and reporting for the other countries will remain the responsibility of the Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe, CIS and the Baltic States through collaboration with identified programme partners who are responsible for implementation. As part of cross-sectoral costs, a project officer and support staff will continue to manage and monitor programme activities.

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Recommendation for funding for a short-duration country programme**

Iraq

Summary

The present document contains a recommendation for funding from regular resources and other resources for the country programme of Iraq with a duration of three years to support activities that will lead to the preparation of a full-length country programme. The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve the amount of $5,233,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $30,141,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2002 to 2004.

* E/ICEF/2001/12.

** The figures provided in the present document are final and take into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 2000. They will be contained in the summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes for 2001 (E/ICEF/2001/P/L.73).

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Basic data[a] *(1999 unless otherwise stated)*	
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	10.9
U5MR (per 1,000 live births) (2000)	130
IMR (per 1,000 live births) (2000)	105
Underweight (% moderate and severe) (2000)	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..
Literacy (% male/female) (1995)	71/45
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) (1997)	98/88
Primary school children reaching grade 5 (%) (1990)	72
Use of improved drinking water sources (%) (2000)	85
Routine EPI vaccines financed by Government (%)	100
GNP per capita (US$)	[b]
One-year-olds fully immunized against:	
Tuberculosis	75 per cent
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	76 per cent
Measles	63 per cent
Poliomyelitis	67 per cent
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus	.. per cent

[a] Excerpted from the publication "Progress since the World Summit for Children: A statistical review", prepared as a supplement to the Secretary-General's report "We the children: End-decade review of the follow-up to the World Summit for Children" (A/S-27/3), and therefore may differ from data contained in the text of this document.

[b] Estimated to be lower middle income ($756 to $2,995).

The situation of children and women

1. Over the last decade, the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) in Iraq have more than doubled. About 20 per cent of children under five years old are underweight, and the proportion of children suffering from wasting has risen from 3 per cent in 1991 to 9.3 per cent in 1999. Together, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections account for 70 per cent of all child deaths. Child immunization coverage rates were sustained at relatively high levels over the decade. However, between 1990 and 1998, measles and pertussis cases increased from 7,524 to 24,032 and from 489 to 1,195, respectively. There were 77 confirmed polio cases in 1999 and 4 cases in early January 2000. The low proportion of pregnant women immunized against tetanus (45 per cent) and the high proportion of home-based deliveries (65 and 61 per cent in the south and north, respectively) are of concern. There is no information on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The 2000 multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS-2) indicated that 50 per cent of women 15-49 years old had never heard of HIV/AIDS.

2. Schools are not being maintained, and there are severe shortages of basic school supplies and equipment. At least one half of the schools in south and central Iraq are housed in unsafe and unsanitary buildings and are unfit for teaching and learning. The lack of investment in teacher training, as well as in teaching and learning materials, has seriously affected education quality. Qualified teachers are

increasingly leaving the sector. The proportion of primary school-age children attending school fell from 92 per cent in 1991/1992 to 76 per cent in 1999/2000 (83 per cent for boys, 70 per cent for girls (MICS-2)).

3. Access to safe water in 2000 dropped from 1990 levels of 100 and 75 per cent to 92 and 46 per cent in urban and rural areas, respectively. Among the adverse factors were: the lack of an operational cash component within the Oil-for-Food Programme (OFFP), which inhibits systems maintenance and training; long power cuts; delayed delivery of supplies; rapid growth in demand from an expanding population; and the lack of new water and sanitation infrastructure. Some 500,000 tons of raw sewage is released daily into fresh water bodies. Dams upstream, outside Iraq's borders, and the continuing drought have reduced river flow by some 60 per cent and impaired water quality. On average, each child under five years old in Iraq suffers from 14 cases of diarrhoea per year.

4. In 1996, Iraq submitted its first report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Traditionally, the status of women in Iraq has been and continues to be comparatively high. However, the widening differences in girls' and boys' school enrolment rates are an indication that the gains for girls and women are being rapidly eroded.

5. The country's isolation and the "brain drain" over the last decade have taken a heavy toll on the social sectors. Critical weaknesses, among them the lack of an operational cash component for transportation and installation of supplies and for training, continue to affect OFFP in south and central Iraq. United Nations Security Council resolution 986 of 14 April 1995 and the subsequent Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and the United Nations allowed a limited sale of Iraqi oil to pay for imports of humanitarian supplies. The 15 governorates of south and central Iraq are allocated 53 per cent from this revenue, to be used only for supplies. More recent Security Council resolutions (1284 of 17 December 1999, 1302 of 8 June 2000, and 1330 of 17 December 2000) have the potential to improve the effectiveness of the OFFP. The provision for a cash component and the placing of a number of water and environmental sanitation (WES) items on a pre-approved list reflect changes advocated by UNICEF. However, many issues need to be resolved before these can be effectively implemented. The three northern governorates of Iraq receive 13 per cent of the oil revenue as both supplies and cash. Here, the United Nations system implements OFFP on behalf of the Government of Iraq. UNICEF is responsible for primary health care (PHC), child nutrition, primary education, water and sanitation, and child protection programmes.

Programme cooperation, 1999-2000 and 2001

6. The country programme for 2001 (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.41) was a bridging programme that allowed the conduct of a 10-year review of UNICEF cooperation in Iraq. In 2001, UNICEF resources continued to complement OFFP by providing cash for the distribution and installation of humanitarian goods and supplies and supporting training to improve the delivery and quality of services. Support also continued to be provided for the rehabilitation of the social sector infrastructure. UNICEF support to the expanded programme on immunization (EPI) and other national health programmes was crucial in a period of fluctuating and deteriorating health services, and helped to sustain immunization rates and reduce polio cases. UNICEF played a key role in assisting the Government to tackle child malnutrition.

In 2000, some 2.2 million children under five years of age were screened for malnutrition at community child care units (CCCUs), and appropriate remedial measures were taken. There are 420 more CCCUs being established in 2001 to bring the total up to 3,000.

7. In the WES sector, UNICEF provided the cash needed for training, the installation of OFFP supplies and infrastructure rehabilitation. From 1998 to 2001, UNICEF support for the rehabilitation of 39 water and sewerage systems benefited some 5.5 million people. Donor contributions are expected to rehabilitate 30 additional systems by the end of 2001 to benefit another 5 million people. Support was also given to a WES sector study and a management information system to enable longer-term planning and make more effective use of resources. Local capacity-building was supported in collaboration with CARE International. In 2001, UNICEF led a social mobilization campaign on water conservation to mitigate the effects of drought.

8. Since 1997, UNICEF support to the rehabilitation or reconstruction of primary schools benefited at least 260,500 pupils and 10,000 teachers, and has improved pupils' regular attendance and morale. In 2001, such schools are serving as effective entry points for improving education quality, promoting girls' education and integrating sectoral activities. UNICEF support to disabled children, working children, children in orphanages and traumatized children has been crucial, in view of the absence of such a component in OFFP. In collaboration with *Enfants du Monde* (Children of the World), UNICEF interventions have evolved from the rehabilitation of infrastructure to capacity-building and the use of family- and community-based approaches.

9. Research and studies have consistently informed the planning and design of programmes, which have been crucial in an emergency situation as data from routine sources have been inadequate. In communication, UNICEF worked with the Child Welfare Commission to develop and implement a comprehensive work plan involving a diverse range of partners from Iraqi society to realize children's rights. In 2001, a multisectoral study of community knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) was completed, based on a revised version of *Facts for Life*.

10. UNICEF also discharged its responsibility under OFFP. In the central and southern governorates, UNICEF monitored the distribution of OFFP equipment and supplies for the nutrition, water and sanitation, and education sectors. From 1996 to February 2001, 13,978 field visits were undertaken to observe the distribution of $424.8 million worth of supplies and equipment. During the same period in the three northern governorates, UNICEF was given the responsibility of planning, implementing and monitoring activities valued at $322 million.

Lessons learned from past cooperation

11. The review of UNICEF cooperation in Iraq allowed a thorough and joint analysis by UNICEF and its partners. The review found that goals had been too ambitious and that the unique nature of the situation had led to a focus on immediate needs, rather than on longer-term programme strategies. For example, training, a key strategy employed by the programme, had never been planned systematically. More holistic and intersectoral approaches were recommended. The review also noted that communication strategies were successful only in creating a demand for specific outputs, such as child immunization and growth monitoring, but not where behaviour changes were needed, such as in breastfeeding or hygiene practices. An

enabling policy environment was essential, as shown both by the success in salt iodization and immunization, and the constraints facing the promotion of breastfeeding because of the availability of infant formula on the market.

12. Even allowing for the difficult situation, the review found that programme monitoring and evaluation had been weak. The review recommended greater attention to the quality of services; more comprehensive and strategic approaches to training and behaviour change communication; more effective strategies to increase the demand for services; and low-cost strategies to enhance the coverage and impact of interventions.

Recommended programme cooperation, 2002-2004

	Estimated annual expenditure (In thousands of United States dollars)			
	2002	*2003*	*2004*	*Total*
Regular resources				
Health	317	268	235	820
Nutrition	317	267	234	818
Water and sanitation	244	205	180	629
Education	262	219	190	671
Child protection and development	116	104	91	311
Communication	132	124	115	371
Planning and social statistics	56	51	45	152
Cross-sectoral costs	487	500	474	1 461
Subtotal	**1 931**	**1 738**	**1 564**	**5 233**
Other resources				
Health	3 015	3 015	3 015	9 045
Nutrition	1 634	1 634	1 634	4 902
Water and sanitation	1 633	1 633	1 633	4 899
Education	1 759	1 759	1 759	5 277
Child protection and development	1 206	1 206	1 206	3 618
Cross-sectoral costs	800	800	800	2 400
Subtotal	**10 047**	**10 047**	**10 047**	**30 141**
Total	**11 978**	**11 785**	**11 611**	**35 374**

Country programme preparation process

13. The programme preparation process was the product of active and regular discussions with the Government, other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The results of the 10-year comprehensive programme review were used to define the strategic role of UNICEF for the coming three years.

Country programme goals and objectives

14. The overall goal is to support Government efforts to ensure child survival, protection and development; to keep children's and women's concerns high on the national agenda; and to support the realization of the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The country programme will contribute to reducing IMR, U5MR and maternal mortality rates; reducing child malnutrition; eliminating micronutrient deficiencies; reducing water-borne diseases; increasing access to sufficient quantities of potable water and hygienic means of waste disposal; increasing primary school retention and completion rates; increasing functional literacy rates among girls and women; and addressing the needs of especially vulnerable children.

Relation to national and international priorities

15. The proposed programme, developed in close collaboration with the Government, will be closely linked to children's and women's concerns in the ongoing development of a national five-year plan. The ad hoc nature of planning within OFFP has not permitted clear setting of specific national development goals.

Programme strategy

16. The country programme will continue to employ four main strategies. First, UNICEF programme resources will complement OFFP by providing critical cash for the distribution and installation of humanitarian supplies, and supporting training and capacity-building. Second, capacity-building activities will focus on improving the delivery and quality of services. Third, other resources will support the much needed physical rehabilitation of social sector infrastructure. Fourth, assessments and studies will be used for monitoring and advocacy. UNICEF will also promote more holistic and intersectoral approaches in areas such as early childhood care and development, and adolescents' and women's participation, with a view to increasing sustainability and local ownership. Planning will pay special attention to high-risk areas and geographic convergence between programmes. The design and testing of new approaches in selected pilot governorates will use existing structures with community linkages, such as CCCUs and child-friendly schools. Overall, the programme will build on gains in service delivery and capacity-building to enable an eventual shift to greater empowerment.

17. **Health**. The programme will have nation-wide coverage. The EPI project will aim to achieve the eradication of polio by 2004; maintain 90 per cent immunization coverage; and achieve and sustain the elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus. UNICEF will continue to provide vaccines (where there are gaps in OFFP), cold-chain equipment and logistics for national immunization campaigns, and will support training and social mobilization. The World Health Organization (WHO) will support monitoring and surveillance. The project will focus on high-risk areas identified by EPI coverage surveys.

18. The PHC project will aim to increase access to quality PHC services for mothers and children through: the rehabilitation of PHC centres in high-risk areas; coordination and monitoring of PHC centres rehabilitated by other United Nations and bilateral agencies; the integrated training of health workers to improve

performance and interpersonal skills; and community mobilization and education in preventive health, with a focus on educating adolescents in health, nutrition and life skills. The project will also seek to provide 90 per cent of pregnant women with access to quality antenatal, natal and post-natal care services, and 90 per cent of neonates with proper care services. UNICEF contributions will complement the essential obstetrical care (EOC) supplies obtained through OFFP, and will focus on enhancing the performance of health staff and traditional birth attendants in providing EOC services, neonatal care services and relevant advice to mothers, and on educating communities on the need for timely referral and care.

19. **Nutrition**. The programme comprises two projects. The nationwide child and maternal nutrition project will focus on the screening, rehabilitation and proper management of malnourished children under five years of age and on the supplementary feeding of pregnant and lactating mothers. It aims to expand the CCCU network from 3,000 to 4,000 units, thus covering some 2.7 million, or 75 per cent of all children under five years old in the south and centre of Iraq, and 1.2 million pregnant and lactating women. This will be achieved through the training of health staff and volunteers, and the provision of supplies and equipment to make up for shortfalls in the OFFP. Activities will be intensified in two pilot governorates, where all young children will be monitored. The project will also promote breastfeeding and correct feeding practices through training, media campaigns, advocacy, re-assessment of the 25 certified baby-friendly hospitals and certification of 15 more hospitals. Micronutrient deficiencies will be addressed through flour fortification and vitamin A supplementation and through support to the development of appropriate policies and monitoring systems.

20. The better parenting project will aim to improve the early childhood care practices of mothers and fathers in a few pilot governorates through working with health staff, CCCU volunteers, and women's and community groups.

21. **Water and sanitation**. This programme comprises two projects in which most supplies will come from OFFP. Other resources will be used to rehabilitate infrastructure. The water supply project will provide some 5 million people with improved water quality and access through support to the rehabilitation and maintenance of 60 water treatment plants; installation of 30 compact water treatment plants in underserved rural areas; improvement of knowledge and skills of WES sector staff and communities; and support to the establishment of policies and mechanisms that increase efficiency in water resources management, including geographic information systems. The project will also promote policies and systems for water conservation and privatization of micro-WES schemes.

22. The environmental sanitation project will have two thrusts. The first will contribute to ensuring safe sanitation for some 4 million people through the rehabilitation of sewerage systems; the development and implementation of a monitoring system to enforce the law governing sewage disposal into fresh water bodies in six governorates; and the development, testing and promotion of a low-cost sanitation model for small urban communities. The second part of the project will focus on changing hygiene behaviour through a school hygiene initiative in 80 pilot child-friendly schools in Basrah and Baghdad governorates.

23. **Education**. The programme comprises two projects. The basic education project aims to improve the quality of learning of some 1.2 million primary school pupils in the south and centre of Iraq. This will be achieved through improving systems for school management and classroom supervision in 2,000 primary schools; developing and implementing a system for measuring learning achievement

in pilot schools; and enhancing educational data management capacities for planning and policy-making. Technical support will be given to increase the Government's capacity to produce textbooks. The teacher-training programme will be designed to include monitoring and evaluation of results and follow-up of trainees.

24. The area-based educational approaches project will aim to improve access and retention rates in 150 needy schools in five governorates representing some 70,000 pupils. Using school rehabilitation funded from other resources as an entry point, the project will also pilot the creation of "child-friendly" schools in two of these governorates. Such schools will fulfil five criteria: active school-parent-community relations; gender equity; child participation and individual expression; improved health for children; and achievement of desired learning outcomes. The criteria of improved health will be met through collaboration with the WES programme. The project will also promote non-formal educational approaches by providing basic education to 2,400 out-of-school girls in the same two governorates.

25. **Child protection and development**. This programme will emphasize the de-institutionalization and social integration of children in need of special protection and improvement of available services. Physical rehabilitation will be limited to available donor funding. The childhood disability project will aim to improve the quality of care and education services for disabled children in existing institutions; promote early detection and referral of disabilities; and support community-based rehabilitation (CBR) and integration of children with disabilities. Working with the National Centre for Early Detection of Childhood Disability, UNICEF will support the establishment of CBR units in selected governorates, and the training of teachers, social workers, caregivers, CBR staff and community volunteers. The second project — on children in need of special protection — will support the provision of basic services for orphans, street children, working children and children in conflict with the law, and promote their rehabilitation, family reintegration and social counselling. It will also assist in strengthening policy and institutional capacities.

26. **Communication**. This programme comprises three projects. The communication for behaviour change project will help to improve national capacities, including those of the media, to develop and implement programmes. It will support a series of cross-sectoral communication initiatives based on *Facts for Life* messages in order to achieve sectoral behaviour change objectives as identified by KAP studies. The advocacy for the children of Iraq project will support international and national efforts to advocate for Iraq's children and for practical measures that can be taken to improve their situation. Technical support will be provided to the National Child Welfare Commission to enable it to monitor and report effectively on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The gender and adolescents project will support the development of a national programme framework for adolescents and promote adolescents' active participation in the development and production of programmes and articles within the mainstream media. It will ensure a robust reporting process for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and ensure mainstreaming of gender issues within all UNICEF-assisted programmes.

27. **Planning and social statistics**. This programme will contribute to ensuring timely and close monitoring of the situation of children and women in Iraq, and the integration of children's and women's concerns in the national development planning process. The process will involve building the capacity of counterparts in data collection, analysis and social planning; assisting the Mother and Child Unit at the Central Statistical Organization to expand its central database; and supporting selected studies and surveys.

28. **Cross-sectoral costs** will cover programme implementation expenses not attributable to individual programmes, such as the costs of certain programme and operations staff not included in the support budget. Costs to strengthen programme monitoring and coordination will also be included.

Monitoring and evaluation

29. In response to observations from the 10-year review, an integrated monitoring and evaluation plan has been prepared for the country programme. Several key outcomes and process indicators will be monitored. Selected indicators will be measured through thematic evaluations. Annual and mid-year reviews will be organized to monitor progress towards the yearly objectives defined in annual project plans and the multi-year objectives.

Collaboration with partners

30. Due to Iraq's particular situation, there is no process for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. Coordination is the responsibility of the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator. UNICEF will continue to collaborate with all United Nations agencies: with WHO in polio eradication and child health; with the World Food Programme in nutrition; and with the United Nations Development Programme in selected studies and reports. Partnerships will continue with the relatively few NGOs present in the country. Collaboration with funding partners will be pursued both in-country and externally, since most donors have no in-country presence. Partnerships with local institutions will be broadened to include non-governmental partners such as the General Federation of Iraqi Women and the General Federation of Iraqi Youth.

Programme management

31. Intersectoral oversight of the country programme will be assured through regular programme reviews by the Government Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of Health, which is also responsible for overall programme coordination. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for policy matters related to programme implementation. The country office management team will meet regularly to monitor programme and management performance through the use of quality assurance indicators. Annual management reviews will also be conducted.

TABLE

LINKAGE OF PROGRAMME BUDGET AND STAFFING/STAFF COSTS

COUNTRY : IRAQ
PROGRAMME : 2002-2004

PROGRAMME SECTION/AREAS AND FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAMME BUDGET			POSTS a/										STAFF COSTS b/		
	RR	OR	TOTAL	D2/L7	D1/L6	P/L5	P/L4	P/L3	P/L2	IP	NP	GS	TOTAL	IP	LOCAL	TOTAL
REGULAR RESOURCES :																
HEALTH	820,000		820,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	115,512	115,512
PLANNING AND SOCIAL STATISTICS	152,000		152,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WATER AND SANITATION	629,000		629,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	142,118	142,118
NUTRITION	818,000		818,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	115,512	115,512
EDUCATION	671,000		671,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	115,512	115,512
COMMUNICATION	371,000		371,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS	1,461,000		1,461,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	5	1,106,038	303,955	1,409,993
CHILD PROTECTION & DEVELOPMENT	311,000		311,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RR	5,233,000		5,233,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	2	9	1,106,038	792,609	1,898,647
OTHER RESOURCES :																
HEALTH		9,045,000	9,045,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	97,457	97,457
WATER AND SANITATION		4,899,000	4,899,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	220,190	220,190
NUTRITION		4,902,000	4,902,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	84,023	84,023
EDUCATION		5,277,000	5,277,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	449,410	84,023	533,433
CROSS-SECTORAL COSTS		2,400,000	2,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11	0	980,803	980,803
CHILD PROTECTION & DEVELOPMENT		3,618,000	3,618,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OR		30,141,000	30,141,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	13	17	449,410	1,466,496	1,915,906
TOTAL RR & OR	5,233,000	30,141,000	35,374,000	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	8	15	26	1,555,448	2,259,105	3,814,553
SUPPORT BUDGET	Operating costs		684,757													
	Staffing			0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	9	1,188,097	774,579	1,962,676
GRAND TOTAL (RR + OR + SB)				0	0	1	3	1	0	5	10	20	35	2,743,545	3,033,684	5,777,229
Number of posts and staff costs:																
Current programme cycle										8	11	21	40			
At the end of proposed programme cycle (indicative only)										5	10	20	35	2,743,545	3,033,684	5,777,229

RR = regular resources.
OR = other resources.
IP = international Professional.
NP = national Professional.
GS = General Service.
SB = support budget.

a/ Each post, regardless of its funding source, supports the country programme as a whole.
b/ Excludes temporary assistance and overtime.

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For action

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

Recommendation for approval of additional regular resources for 22 country programmes and extension of the Amazon subregional programme

Summary

The estimated funding target and financial plan contained in the medium-term plan (MTP) for the period 1998-2001 (E/ICEF/1998/13 and Corr.1) was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 1998 (E/ICEF/1998/6/Rev.1, decision 1998/22). Planning levels for regular resources (formerly general resources) for country programmes are established on the basis of the approved MTP, taking into account the latest projections of income and expenditure.

The regular resources indicative planning levels for 2002-2006 have been computed using the modified regular resources allocation system described in document E/ICEF/1997/P/L.17 and Corr.1 and approved by the Executive Board at its 1997 annual session (E/ICEF/1997/12/Rev.1, decision 1997/18). As a result of the application of the modified system and the estimated global levels of regular resources available for programmes in 2001 and 2002, the level of regular resources planned for 22 countries, 11 of whose programme cycles end in 2001 and 11 with programme cycles ending in 2002, is higher than the balance of approved regular resources available to these countries.

The Amazon subregional programme for social action was approved until 2001 for funding from other resources. The funding ceiling has not been reached.

* E/ICEF/2001/12.

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The Executive Director *recommends* that the Executive Board approve allocations of additional regular resources in the total amount of $12,762,102 to fund the approved country programmes of 11 countries (Algeria, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Zambia) for 2001 and 11 countries (Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eastern Caribbean, East Timor, Guinea-Bissau, India, Liberia and Papua New Guinea) for 2002 whose regular resources planning levels, based on the modified allocation system and estimated global levels of programmable regular resources, are higher than the balance of approved funds for these countries.

The Executive Director further *recommends* that the Amazon subregional programme for social action be extended for one year to allow time to prepare a new programme proposal to start in 2003.

I. Introduction

1. The regular resources (formerly general resources) planning levels for 11 countries, whose programme cycles end in 2001, and 11 countries, whose cycles end in 2002, are higher than the balances of approved regular resources, as a result of the application of the modified system for allocation of regular resources and revised projections of global levels of regular resources available for allocation to country programmes in 2001 and 2002. The tables below set out the balance of approved regular resources available to those countries, the regular resources levels planned for each of the countries, and the additional amount of regular resources for which approval is needed to reach the planning level.

Table 1
Regular resources, 2001
(In United States dollars)

Region/country	*Balance of approved RR 2001 (A)*	*RR planning level 2001 (B)*	*Amount to be approved (B-A)*
Eastern and Southern Africa			
Burundi	2 332 000	2 386 000	54 000
Ethiopia	16 606 556	17 136 340	529 784
Malawi	4 480 000	4 668 000	188 000
South Africa	832 001	889 000	56 999
Zambia	3 197 000	3 272 000	75 000
Subtotal	**27 447 557**	**28 351 340**	**903 783**
West and Central Africa			
Senegal	1 922 000	1 969 000	47 000
Sierra Leone	2 445 958	2 510 000	64 042
Subtotal	**4 367 958**	**4 479 000**	**111 042**
Americas and the Caribbean			
Haiti	1 951 000	1 957 000	6 000
Subtotal	**1 951 000**	**1 957 000**	**6 000**
Middle East and North Africa			
Algeria	1 085 000	1 119 000	34 000
Syrian Arab Republic	926 000	955 000	29 000
Yemen	3 046 000	3 208 000	146 229
Subtotal	**5 057 000**	**5 282 000**	**209 229**
Total	**38 823 515**	**40 069 340**	**1 245 825**

Table 2
Regular resources, 2002
(In United States dollars)

Region/country	*Balance of approved RR 2002 (A)*	*RR planning level 2002 (B)*	*Amount to be approved (B-A)*
West and Central Africa			
Cameroon	2 270 033	2 315 000	44 967
Congo	913 000	965 000	52 000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14 855 388	15 941 000	1 085 612
Guinea-Bissau	826 803	1 003 000	176 197
Liberia	1 279 000	1 420 000	141 000
Subtotal	**20 144 224**	**21 644 000**	**1 499 776**
Americas and the Caribbean			
Bolivia	358 641	1 089 000	730 359
Eastern Caribbean	340 450	1 500 000	1 159 550
Subtotal	**699 091**	**2 589 000**	**1 889 909**
East Asia and the Pacific			
East Timor	741 000	759 000	18 000
Papua New Guinea	874 000	990 000	115 230
Subtotal	**1 615 770**	**1 749 000**	**133 230**
South Asia			
Afghanistan	8 712 369	8 989 000	276 631
India	22 467 498	30 200 000	7 732 502
Subtotal	**31 179 867**	**39 189 000**	**8 009 133**
Total	**53 638 952**	**65 171 000**	**11 532 048**

II. Recommendations for additional regular resources

A. Eastern and Southern Africa

Burundi

2. The short-duration country programme for Burundi, covering the year 2001 (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.28), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session in September 2000 with an allocation of $2,332,000 in regular resources (E/ICEF/2000/8/Rev.1, decision 2000/12). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $54,000 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

3. The goals of the programme, as outlined in the country programme recommendation (CPR), are to promote the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the values of peace, and contribute to the development of a society that champions the rights of children and women. These goals are being advanced through programmes that ensure access to basic health care and adequate nutrition, combat HIV/AIDS and malaria, and strengthen protection measures for children with special needs. An amount of $40,000 of the additional $54,000 is allocated to the appointment of a field security officer, whose responsibilities include assessing and reporting on the security situation in the country, helping programmes coordinate delivery plans with security requirements, developing good contacts with Burundian civilian and military authorities in all places in which UNICEF works, and developing detailed plans and procedures for handling emergency situations. The remaining $14,000 are for monitoring and evaluating programme implementation.

Ethiopia

4. The short-duration country programme for Ethiopia, covering the period 2000-2001 (E/ICEF/1999/P/L.19), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session in September 1999 with an allocation of $30,790,000 in regular resources (E/ICEF/1999/7/Rev.1, decision 1999/13). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $529,784 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

5. The overall objective of the country programme is to assist the Government in the progressive realization of the rights of every Ethiopian child to life, care, growth, health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, participation and protection. This objective is being pursued through the core strategies of rights advocacy, capacity-building at all levels and support for improved basic services delivery. The additional $529,784 contribute to the objective of the country programme through the provision of $210,000 to strengthen routine immunization coverage in 20 poorly performing zones; $100,000 to support the dracunculiasis eradication programme through the construction of hand-dug wells and shallow drilled wells in 20 endemic villages, the installation of Afridev handpumps, and the establishment of a community-managed operation and maintenance system; $40,000 to the education programme to support the design and production of modules for training in-service teachers; $147,067 to enhance water supply coverage in the *woreda* (district) integrated basic services programme; and $32,717 to document best practices in the current programme for possible replication on a larger scale during the new country programme of cooperation.

Malawi

6. The country programme for Malawi, covering the period 1997-2001 (E/ICEF/1996/P/L.3/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session in September 1996 with an allocation of $14,750,000 in regular resources (E/ICEF/1996/12/Rev.1, decision 1996/29). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $188,000 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

7. The overall objectives of the programme, as outlined in the CPR, are to generate broad-based support and partnerships for the fulfilment of the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and contribute to an

enabling environment that places the highest priority on the needs and protection of children and on a change of attitudes and behaviour, especially among youth. These objectives are being realized through programmes in the areas of health; water and sanitation; care and nutrition; youth and education; and social policy, advocacy and communication. The additional $188,000 are to assist in the realization of these objectives, and the funds have been allocated as described below. The amount of $38,000 will support the social policy, advocacy and communication programme, which aims to ensure that the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women are recognized as a major framework for national policies and that 50 per cent of total government expenditure directly benefit children and women. The health programme is allocated $80,000 to support the following programme objectives: to reduce the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases by 80 per cent and vitamin A deficiency by 30 per cent of 1995 levels; to virtually eliminate iodine deficiency; and, in target areas, to ensure that 80 per cent of both common childhood illnesses and reproductive health service encounters are managed correctly in homes and health facilities. The youth and education programme is allocated an additional $30,000 to help in the efforts to increase literacy and numeracy, and to equip adolescents with the knowledge and skills to enable them to participate responsibly in their own development. The water and sanitation programme aims to ensure 80 per cent access to safe water and 60 per cent coverage of adequate sanitation in three districts serving 400,000 people, and an additional $10,000 are being allocated to support these goals. An additional $30,000 are being allocated to strengthen the management of the overall country programme.

South Africa

8. The country programme for South Africa, covering the period 1997-2001 (E/ICEF/1996/P/L.6/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1996, with an allocation of $5,200,000 in regular resources (decision 1996/29). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $56,999 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

9. The country programme seeks to move from traditional service delivery-oriented programming towards a knowledge-based, flexible and adaptive approach which takes into account the strategic advantage of UNICEF in South Africa and cooperation through the intersectoral National and Provincial Programme of Action for Children Steering Committees. The programme aims to "make democracy work for children" by supporting processes that mobilize resources at all levels of society so that the goals for 2000 are met and the rights of all children and women are honoured. To support the achievement of these goals, seven programmes are being implemented: social policy and programme development; public mobilization and programme communication; health and nutrition; hygiene and environmental sanitation; education; child protection; and monitoring and evaluation. The additional $56,999 are allocated in support of the preparatory activities for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children, to support integrated rural development and for activities in the early childhood development (ECD) programme.

Zambia

10. The country programme for Zambia, covering the period 1997-2001 (E/ICEF/1996/P/L.8/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1996, with an allocation of $10,250,000 in regular resources

(decision 1996/29). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $75,000 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

11. The overall goals of the programme are to strengthen Zambia's capacity to promote sustained improvements in the survival, development and welfare of women and children; and to support achievement of the country's national goals through programmes of support in the areas of primary health care (PHC) and nutrition; Education for All; water, sanitation and hygiene education; and child protection. The major objectives of the country programme are to reduce infant, young child and maternal mortality; reduce young child malnutrition; stabilize HIV infection rates; ensure that all children between the ages of 7 and 13 years have access to quality education; and increase access to clean water and sanitation. The additional $75,000 are allocated to support the procurement of those vaccine which are the lowest in stock in order to avoid a critical shortage of antigens. While expanded programme on immunization (EPI) coverage has been slipping in the past three to four years, it is worth noting that the Zambian Health Ministry has made great progress in immunizing children and, thus, reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality.

B. West and Central Africa

Cameroon

12. The country programme for Cameroon, covering the period 1998-2002 (E/ICEF/1997/P/L.1/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session in September 1997, with an allocation of $6,500,000 in regular resources (E/ICEF/1997/12/Rev.1, decision 1997/22). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $44,967 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

13. The goals of the programme are to support the rights of children and women, contribute to improving in the efficiency and effectiveness of basic social services, and contribute to a 50 per cent reduction in infant mortality and an increase of 20 per cent in girls' enrolment in primary schools through the implementation of programmes in health and nutrition, basic education, social policies and statistics, and information and social communication. It is proposed that the additional $44,967 will be allocated to the HIV/AIDS programme, which is responding to the widespread pandemic affecting the country. The HIV/AIDS programme has adopted an innovative strategy of risk mapping to identify the groups and geographic locations for interventions. The funds will be used to conduct a situation analysis to determine the scope of the problem, for the training of trainers in life skills, and for logistics support.

Congo

14. The current short-duration country programme for the Congo, covering the period 2001-2002 (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.33), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2000 with an allocation of $1,878,000 from regular resources (decision 2000/12). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $52,000 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

15. Within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the

programme has as its key objectives the revitalization of the PHC system and the reactivation of basic education. It is proposed that $25,000 will be used in support of measles and polio activities and $27,000 in communications to promote the Global Movement for Children.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

16. The current short-duration country programme for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, covering the period 2000-2002 (E/ICEF/1999/P/L.21), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 1999 with an allocation of $46,030,000 from regular resources (decision 1999/13). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $1,085,612 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

17. The overall objectives of the programme are to promote the rights of children and women, ensure respect for the survival and development of children, and revitalize and rehabilitate basic social services. The additional $1,085,612 will be allocated as follows: $362,000 to the health programme to continue support to increased vaccination coverage, the rehabilitation of health centres and vitamin A distribution; $362,000 to the education programme to reinforce support to the rehabilitation of schools, the provision of school furniture and the training of teachers; and $361,612 to the child protection programme to support the return of child soldiers to their families.

Guinea-Bissau

18. The country programme for Guinea-Bissau, covering the period 1998-2002 (E/ICEF/1997/P/L.2/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1997 with an allocation of $4,500,000 in regular resources (decision 1997/22). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $176,197 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

19. The overall goal of the programme is to improve the situation of children and women in Guinea-Bissau through ensuring effective access to social services, information and education. The additional $176,197 will be used in the survival of women and children programme to increase immunization coverage and to distribute vitamin A capsules in the fight against micronutrient deficiency disorders.

Liberia

20. The current short-duration country programme for Liberia, covering the period 2001-2002 (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.34), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2000 with an allocation of $2,699,000 from regular resources (decision 2000/12). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $141,000 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

21. The objectives of the country programme are to contribute, within the context of post-war rehabilitation, to the reduction of high levels of child and maternal mortality; to increase the proportion of children with successful learning achievements in primary schools; and to enhance the national response to the need for special protection for children who are victims of negligence, abuse and exploitation. The additional $141,000 will support the realization of those

objectives, with an estimated allocation of $50,000 to health, $50,000 to education and $41,000 to communications.

Senegal

22. The country programme for Senegal, covering the period 1997-2001 (E/ICEF/1996/P/L.14/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1996 with an allocation of $5,080,000 from regular resources (decision 1996/29). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $47,000 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

23. The main goal of the country programme is to contribute to the survival, protection and development of children and women. The objectives to achieve this goal are to: reduce infant, under-five and maternal mortality; reduce malnutrition rates; improve basic education; and provide access to safe water and proper sanitation. The additional $47,000 are being allocated to the Casamance humanitarian programme and will be used to support school health and nutrition activities, including school feeding, deworming, and malaria treatment and prevention.

Sierra Leone

24. The short-duration country programme for Sierra Leone, covering the period 2000-2001 (E/ICEF/1999/P/L.22), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 1999 with an allocation of $4,837,000 in regular resources (decision 1999/13). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $64,042 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

25. The overall goal of the programme of cooperation is to strengthen Sierra Leone's capacity to restore the social and economic viability of displaced communities; and to promote sustained improvements in the survival, development and participation of children and women. The strategies to attain this goal are service and capacity-building, advocacy and social mobilization, sustainability, empowerment, decentralization and community participation. The additional $64,042 are being allocated to the following areas: $25,000 to the advocacy and social mobilization programme to support work with adolescents to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS through interventions that include the development of an information kit, the training of peer educators and support to adolescent health centres; $25,000 to the education and youth development programme for the rehabilitation of primary schools in newly accessible areas; and $14,042 to the planning, monitoring and evaluation programme to support the Government in the preparation of its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, including poverty assessment surveys and sectoral assessments.

C. Americas and the Caribbean

Bolivia

26. The country programme for Bolivia, covering the period 1998-2002 (E/ICEF/1997/P/L.4/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1997 with an allocation of $4,480,000 in regular resources (decision 1997/22). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $730,359 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

27. The overall goal of the programme is to support the Government and civil society in promoting a culture that respects the rights of children, women and indigenous groups within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and improves the living conditions of the most vulnerable sectors of the population. The additional funds will be divided among the health, education and emerging issues programmes. It is proposed that $300,359 will be allocated to the health programme to enhance women's access to health services and to strengthen the capacity to increase the production and commercialization of iodized salt; $230,000 will be allocated to the education programme to support the training of teachers to enhance the quality of girls' education and sensitize them on their needs and rights; and $200,000 will used to undertake studies to ascertain the magnitude of child abuse and exploitation, violence and child trafficking.

Eastern Caribbean

28. The multi-country programme of the Eastern Caribbean, covering the period 1998-2002 (E/ICEF/1997/P/L.6/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1997 with an allocation of $6,000,000 in regular resources (decision 1997/22). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $1,159,550 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

29. The objectives of the multi-country programme are to support government efforts to protect children, increase allocations to basic social services and maintain progress towards the goals of the World Summit for Children. The additional $1,159,550 will be used for the consolidation of ongoing programme activities. Strategies and main activities will include national capacity-building for law reform in selected countries, support to strengthening social policies in favour of children, the establishment of national monitoring systems for children in need of special protection in selected countries, and support to Governments and families for early childhood education, care and development.

Haiti

30. The short-duration country programme for Haiti, covering 2001 ((E/ICEF/1999/P/L.25), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 1999 with an allocation of $3,902,000 in regular resources (decision 1999/13). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $6,000 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

31. The programme focuses on major health interventions on a national scale, complementing the assistance of other cooperating agencies, and has as its objectives achievement of a minimum of 80 per cent coverage of EPI; the development of integrated community-based activities in child health, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene; support to operational research and institutional capacity-building of national institutions for the reduction of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS; the development of innovative approaches for access to basic education, improved education quality and learning environment; and the development of community awareness. The additional $6,000 are committed to support the capacity-building of 35 community committees in communication skills related to HIV/AIDS prevention and child rights promotion. These committees, composed of community-based organizations, are working in four communes in Port-au-Prince. They regularly organize meetings with the communities, using role play, drama and song

to inform and mobilize. They are trained to evaluate the impact of the messages that they disseminate. This activity is part of the cross-cutting communications strategy for behavioural change.

D. East Asia and the Pacific

East Timor

32. The current short-duration country programme for East Timor, covering the period 2001-2002 (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.39), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2000 with an allocation of $1,500,000 from regular resources (decision 2000/12). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $18,000 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

33. The primary objective of the East Timor country programme is to help develop human resources, while engaging those concerned in the restitution of basic services for women and children. The further emphasis on early child care and basic education are longer-term strategies to strengthen human resources. The additional $18,000 will support the training of policy makers and administrators in leadership, management and humanitarian principles, including children's and women's rights, as part of the human resource development programme.

Papua New Guinea

34. The current country programme for Papua New Guinea, covering the period 1998-2002 (E/ICEF/1997/P/L.8/Add.1), was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1997 with an allocation of $4,250,000 from regular resources (decision 1997/22). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $115,230 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

35. The programme objective is to support the country's commitment to the realization of child rights. The additional $115,230 will be utilized for child protection activities in the advocacy and mobilization programme to further accelerate initiatives on juvenile justice and expansion of birth registration; and ECD activities in the capacity development programme to support the development and testing of replicable ECD modules and their field trials.

E. South Asia

Afghanistan

36. The current short-duration country programme for Afghanistan, covering the period 2000-2002 (E/ICEF/1999/P/L.28), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 1999 with an allocation of $26,461,000 from regular resources (decision 1999/13). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $276,631 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

37. The objectives of the programme are to persuade national and local authorities to honour the provisions of the two Conventions related to children and women; to apply improved policies to increase access to basic social services; and to apply effective practices for the empowerment of families and communities. The

additional $276,631 will be divided among the survival, development, and protection and promotion programmes, with $100,000 being allocated to the survival programme to further increase access to basic health and nutrition; $100,000 to the development programme in support of reaching large numbers of children through formal primary education; and $76,631 to address advocacy with national authorities, civil society and the humanitarian assistance community on the rights of children and women.

India

38. The current country programme for India, covering the period 1999-2002 (E/ICEF/1998/P/L.31), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session in September 1998 with an allocation of $120,042,000 from regular resources (E/ICEF/1998/6/Rev.1, decision 1998/15). The increased planning level for 2002 will provide the programme with an additional $7,732,502 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

39. The overall goal of the country programme is the realization of the rights of all children and women in rural and urban communities through the reduction of infant and under-five mortality rates; the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio; the reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition; universal access to safe drinking water; increased access to sanitation; universal access to primary education; and the elimination of child labour. The additional $7,732,502 will be allocated as follows: $1,000,000 to the child and women's health programme to support polio eradication and social mobilization activities; $1,800,000 to the education programme to strengthen community micro-planning and "joyful learning"; $1,456,000 to the child development and nutrition programme to expand activities in the integrated child development programme; $667,000 to support HIV/AIDS interventions and life skills education within the child protection, health and communications programmes; $900,502 for health supplies for emergency support; $959,000 in support of the water and sanitation programme's drought mitigation activities in Rajasthan and Orissa; $500,000 to the planning, monitoring and evaluation programme for surveys; $350,000 to the communication programme to expand the "Say Yes for Children" campaign; and $100,000 to continue training and support to women's self-help groups within the convergent community action programme.

F. Middle East and North Africa

Algeria

40. The short-duration country programme for Algeria, covering the year 2001 (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.40), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2000 with an allocation of $1,085,000 in regular resources (decision 2000/12). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $34,000 from regular resources, for which approval is sought.

41. The one-year programme continues to address the goals and objectives of the previous country programme, placing emphasis on the well-being of children and women; and consolidating the gains being made in the areas of health, education and social protection. The additional $34,000 are allocated as follows: $20,000 to the social mobilization and advocacy programme to support preparations for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children and the "Say Yes" campaign; and the remaining $14,000 to cover the costs of two surveys on handicapped and homeless children as part of the child protection programme.

Syrian Arab Republic

42. The short-duration country programme for the Syrian Arab Republic, covering 2001 (E/ICEF/2000/P/L.44), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2000 with an allocation of $926,000 in regular resources (decision 2000/12). The increased planning level for 2001 provides the programme with an additional $29,000 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

43. The one-year programme continues to support national and local authorities, communities and families in fulfilling their responsibilities to children and women, as defined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the programme contributes to broader national efforts to reduce geographical disparities in major social indicators; introduce reforms designed to improve the quality and responsiveness of health and education services; and create and sustain public and political concern for children's and women's rights. The additional $29,000 are allocated as follows: $7,000 to the disparity reduction programme to implement activities of the healthy villages project; $6,500 for support to the National Policy and Development Programme for activities related to HIV/AIDS and Global Education; and $15,500 for the promotion of children's and women's rights programme to support Global Movement for Children activities.

Yemen

44. The country programme for Yemen, covering the period 1999-2001 (E/ICEF/1998/P/L.33), was approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 1998, with an allocation of $7,861,000 in regular resources (decision 1998/15). The increased planning level for 2001 will provide the programme with an additional $146,229 in regular resources, for which approval is sought.

45. The country programme contributes to implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the reduction of infant and under-five mortality rates; and improvement in primary school enrolment and retention, particularly of girls. The additional $146,229 are allocated to the community schools project within the area-based programme. The funds are used to cover the costs of classroom rehabilitation, the provision of classroom furniture and school kits, and the training of teachers.

III. Extension of the Amazon subregional programme

46. The Amazon subregional programme formed part of the recommendation for other resources funding for programmes in the Americas and Caribbean region without a recommendation for funding from regular resources (E/ICEF/1996/P/L.70), covering the period 1997-2001 which was approved by the Executive Board at its third regular session of 1996 (decision 1996/29). The Amazon subregional programme was approved at $20 million in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions. The ceiling of approved funding of $20 million has not been reached and, to date, the programme has raised $7.8 million. Approval is sought to extend the programme for one year to provide time to prepare a submission for a new five-year programme.

47. The overall objective of the programme is to reduce social disparities and gaps in basic human development indicators that affect the Amazon region. The fundamental strategy is to employ advocacy to promote children's and women's rights through integrated demonstration programmes in the eight countries

comprising the subregion. In alliance with local non-governmental organizations, the church and local government agencies, the Amazon programme has adopted a rights-based approach to its programming and has strengthened the management capacity of decentralized sectors to improve basic social services at the local level.

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Summary of recommendations for regular resources and other resources programmes for 2001

Summary

The present document, known informally as the "round-up" document, has been prepared to facilitate review by the Executive Board of recommendations for new regular resources programmes and other resources proposals. It also provides estimates of future expenditures for all the country programmes with a breakdown by source of funding.

* E/ICEF/2000/12.

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Introduction

1. The present "round-up" document summarizes all programme recommendations submitted to the Executive Board for approval at its second regular session of 2001. They include recommendations to be funded from regular resources as well as recommendations for programmes to be financed from other resources contributions. The paper includes submissions for 57 country programmes, 4 multi-country or subregional programmes, and 3 programmes with other resources proposals only, of which 2 are of a multi-country nature.

2. Requests for additional regular resources for 22 countries for a total amount of $12.8 million are recommended for approval to meet the required regular resources planning levels for the last year(s) of the cycle approved by the Board in earlier years. These requests are indicated in table 1 with an asterisk (*) in the year(s) funds are required. The most common reason for the need for additional regular resources is the adjustment of the countries' regular resources planning levels as a result of the annual review of country situations using Board-approved indicators for allocating regular resources. The one-year extension of the Amazon subregional programme is also requested. Country-specific explanations are included in the relevant programme document.

3. The total amount of programmes from regular resources recommended for approval at the current session is $680.3 million. This includes $2.3 million to cover expenditures against write-off, as detailed in table 4. The details of the regular resources submissions are shown by region and country in table 1 under the column "Recommended funding from regular resources for the period". The breakdown of new recommendations from regular resources by major programme fields and regions is provided in table 2.

4. The total amount of other resources proposals at the current session is $1,312.8 million. These proposals are listed separately by region and country in table 1 under the column "New other resources funding proposals". One proposal for other resources in the amount of $5 million for one country programme for which no recommendation for funding from regular resources is requested, as well as two such recommendations of a multi-country nature, totalling $19.8 million. This is indicated by a double asterisk (**) after the period covered.

5. A comprehensive picture of approved regular resources and other resources for all the countries with which UNICEF cooperates, as well as regional and interregional programmes, is provided in table 3. It shows balances of programmes approved earlier by the Board and new recommended regular resources for review and approval by the current session of the Board. To provide a total picture of possible financing for the future, unfunded other resources proposals for the country also are shown. It should be noted, however, that implementation will depend on funds being raised to finance these programmes.

Table 1

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 2001 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E ICEF/2001/...
Africa				
Burundi	2002-2004	8,006,000	23,884,000	P L.57
	2001*	54,000		P L.72
Cameroon	2002*	44,967		P L.72
Comoros	2002-2002	684,000	450,000	P L.58
Congo	2002*	52,000		P L.72
Côte d'Ivoire	2002-2002	3,367,000	1,700,000	P L.59
Central African Republic	2002-2006	7,732,000	5,000,000	P L.10/Add.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2002*	1,085,612		P L.72
Equatorial Guinea	2002-2006	3,269,000	1,300,000	P L.11/Add.1
Eritrea	2002-2006	6,283,000	28,000,000	P L.1/Add.1
Ethiopia	2002-2006	80,487,000	60,000,000	P L.2/Add.1
	2001*	529,784		P/L.72
Gabon	2002-2006	3,100,000	3,000,000	P/L.12/Add.1
Gambia	2002-2006	3,635,000	7,700,000	P/L.13/Add.1
Guinea	2002-2006	11,966,000	15,750,000	P/L.14/Add.1
Guinea-Bissau	2002*	176,197		P L.72
Lesotho	2002-2007	5,579,000	13,500,000	P L.3/Add.1
Liberia	2002*	141,000		P L.72
Malawi	2002-2006	23,755,000	35,120,000	P/L.4/Add.1
	2001*	188,000		P L.72
Mozambique	2002-2006	36,288,000	50,000,000	P L.5 Add.1

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2001/...
Namibia	2002-2005	2,584,000	13,416,000	P/L.6/Add.1
Nigeria	2002-2007	123,706,000	72,000,000	P/L.15/Add.1
Sao Tome and Principe	2002-2006	3,090,000	500,000	P/L.16/Add.1
Senegal	2002-2006	10,262,000	27,550,000	P/L.17/Add.1
	2001*	47,000		P/L.72
Sierra Leone	2002-2003	5,448,000	10,000,000	P/L.60
	2001*	64,042		P/L.72
South Africa	2002-2006	4,459,000	20,165,000	P/L.7/Add.1
	2001*	56,999		P/L.72
Togo	2002-2006	8,131,000	4,000,000	P/L.18/Add.1
United Republic of Tanzania	2002-2006	37,793,000	110,000,000	P/L.8/Add.1
Zambia	2002-2006	18,123,000	47,500,000	P/L.9/Add.1
	2001*	75,000		P/L.72
Total, Africa		410,261,601	550,535,000	
Americas and the Caribbean				
Belize	2002-2006	3,010,000	1,250,000	P/L.19/Add.1
Bolivia	2002*	730,359		P/L.72
Brazil	2002-2006	3,705,000	86,295,000	P/L.20/Add.1
Colombia	2002-2007	5,075,000	18,000,000	P/L.21/Add.1
Costa Rica	2002-2006	3,030,000	2,250,000	P/L.22/Add.1
Cuba	2002-2006	3,069,000	6,500,000	P/L.23/Add.1
Dominican Repub	2002-2006	3,625,000	5,000,000	P/L.24/Add.1
Eastern Caribbean	2002*	1,159,550		P/L.72
El Salvador	2002-2006	3,419,000	7,000,000	P/L.25/Add.1

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2001/...
Guatemala	2002-2006	4,639,000	25,750,000	P/L.26/Add.1
Haiti	2002-2006	9,862,000	17,500,000	P/L.27/Add.1
	2001*	6,000		P/L.72
Honduras	2002-2006	4,260,000	6,250,000	P/L.28/Add.1
Jamaica	2002-2006	3,020,000	6,980,000	P/L.29/Add.1
Mexico	2002-2006	3,430,000	9,900,000	P/L.30/Add.1
Nicaragua	2002-2006	4,509,000	18,000,000	P/L.31/Add.1
Panama	2002-2006	2,100,000	2,250,000	P/L.32/Add.1
Paraguay	2002-2006	3,380,000	3,025,000	P/L.33/Add.1
Venezuela	2002-2007	2,935,000	5,280,000	P/L.34/Add.1
Southern Cone subregional:				
Argentina	2002-2004	900,000	8,100,000	P/L.61
Chile	2002-2004	1,800,000	1,800,000	P/L.61
Uruguay	2002-2004	1,800,000	1,200,000	P/L.61
HIV/AIDS	2002-2006		15,805,000	P/L.62
Micronutrients	2002-2006		4,000,000	P/L.63
Total, Americas and the Caribbean		69,463,909	252,135,000	
Asia				
Afghanistan	2002*	276,631		P/L.72
Bhutan	2002-2006	4,390,000	10,000,000	P/L.38/Add.1
East Timor	2002*	18,000		P/L.72
India	2002*	7,733,502		P/L.72

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2001/...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2002-2006	7,618,000	21,000,000	P/L.35/Add.1
Malaysia	2002-2004	1,500,000	450,000	P/L.64
Mongolia	2002-2006	4,309,000	5,000,000	P/L.36/Add.1
Nepal	2002-2006	21,606,000	51,394,000	P/L.39/Add.1
Pacific island countries	2002-2002	2,000,000	2,800,000	P/L.65
Papua New Guinea	2002*	115,230		P/L.72
Sri Lanka	2002-2006	3,905,000	10,000,000	P/L.40/Add.1
Thailand	2002-2006	4,689,000	12,033,000	P/L.37/Add.1
Viet Nam	2002-2005**		4,998,000	P/L.66
Total, Asia		58,159,363	117,675,000	
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States				
Bosnia and Herzegovina and area office for the former Yugoslavia	2002-2004	1,881,000	9,000,000	P/L.67
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	2002-2004	2,112,000	36,000,000	P/L.68
Republic of Moldova	2002-2006	3,565,000	7,500,000	P/L.41/Add.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2002-2004	1,836,000	9,000,000	P/L.69
Multi-country programme	2002-2002	3,500,000	5,000,000	P/L.70
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States		12,894,000	66,500,000	

Table 1 (continued)

	Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E/ICEF/2001/...
Middle East and North Africa				
Algeria	2002-2006	5,628,000	3,000,000	P/L.42/Add.1
	2001*	34,000		P/L.72
Egypt	2002-2006	10,779,000	25,000,000	P/L.43/Add.1
Iraq	2002-2004	5,233,000	30,141,000	P/L.71
Lebanon	2002-2006	3,035,000	5,000,000	P/L.44/Add.1
Morocco	2002-2006	6,983,000	11,000,000	P/L.45/Add.1
Sudan	2002-2006	23,690,000	25,000,000	P/L.46/Add.1
Syrian Arab Rep	2002-2006	4,794,000	1,450,000	P/L.47/Add.1
	2001*	29,000		P/L.72
Tunisia	2002-2006	3,329,000	2,500,000	P/L.48/Add.1
Yemen	2002-2006	18,855,000	20,000,000	P/L.49/Add.1
	2001*	146,229		P/L.72
Total, Middle East and North Africa		82,535,229	123,091,000	
Interregional				
Emergency Programme Fund	2002-2003	25,000,000		P/L.74
Intercountry Programme	2002-2003	19,671,000	202,815,000	P/L.74
Total, Interregional		44,671,000	202,815,000	

Table 1 (continued)

PROGRAMME SUBMISSIONS TO THE 2001 EXECUTIVE BOARD

(In United States dollars)

Period	Recommended funding from regular resources for the period	New other resources funding proposals	Document E ICEF/2001/...
Totals			
Africa	410,261,601	550,535,000	
Americas and the Caribbean	69,463,909	252,135,000	
Asia	58,159,363	117,675,000	
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	12,894,000	66,500,000	
Middle East and North Africa	82,535,229	123,091,000	
Interregional	44,671,000	202,815,000	
Total	677,985,103	1,312,751,000	
Amout to cover expenditures against written-off	2,344,697		(Table 4)
	680,329,800	1,312,751,000	

* Additional funds for the approved programme and approved programme cycle.

** Programmes with other resources funding proposals only.

Table 2

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS FROM REGULAR RESOURCES BY MAJOR PROGRAMME FIELDS AND REGION
(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Africa	Americas and the Caribbean	Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Central and Eastern Europe, CIS and the Baltic States	Inter-regional	Total	Per-centage
Health	103,268	3,391	6,063	12,966		2,241	127,930	19
Water, environment and sanitation	28,976		2,840	4,737		504	37,057	6
Nutrition			1,300	818		840	2,958	0
Education	52,133	4,254	5,291	10,457	693	1,150	73,977	11
Early childhood care	12,140	2,895	1,405	512	2,510	140	19,601	3
Integrated rights-based programme	80,058	13,280	13,741	21,216	450	1,461	130,206	20
Gender equality, women and girls	875			146			1,021	0
Children protection	16,640	2,796	3,259	6,587	2,657	640	32,579	5
Adolescents and youth	12,781	2,471	354	437	1,534		17,577	3
Communication for delopment	7,662	6,333	2,788	4,600	1,869	5,458	28,710	4
Assessment, analysis, monitoring and evaluation	27,128	2,480	4,878	4,261		5,247	43,993	7
Support to implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	13,189	10,817	1,397	4,451		160	30,015	5
Emergency relief						25,930	25,930	4
Cross-sectoral costs	52,895	18,852	6,702	11,138	3,183	900	93,670	14
Subtotal, programme	407,747	67,568	50,017	82,326	12,894	44,671	665,223	100
Additional funds*	2,515	1,896	8,142	209	0		12,762	
Total, programme recommendations	410,262	69,464	58,159	82,535	12,894	44,671	677,985	

CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.
* Additional funds for the approved programme and approved programme cycle.

Table 3

Phasing of expenditure for regular resources and other resources programmes taking into account new recommendations, contributions and unspent balances as of end 2000

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
AFRICA								
Angola	R b/	6369	5362	287	0	0	532	12550
	O b/	14654	0	0	0	0	0	14654
	T b/	21023	5362	287	0	0	532	27204
	N c/	25385	11207	11103	0	0	0	47695
Benin	R	1923	1693	69	0	0	0	3685
	O	2092	190	160	0	0	0	2442
	T	4015	1883	229	0	0	0	6127
	N	4001	2340	2120	0	0	0	8461
Botswana	R	1086	612	0	0	0	68	1765
	O	1424	199	0	0	0	0	1623
	T	2510	811	0	0	0	68	3388
	N	518	292	0	0	0	0	811
Burkina Faso	R	4125	3997	4285	4744	2298	0	19449
	O	4177	1372	120	0	0	0	5669
	T	8301	5369	4405	4744	2298	0	25117
	N	320	3488	4134	4254	4163	0	16359
Burundi	R	2696	2499	2679	2828	0	0	10702
	O	7258	0	0	0	0	0	7258
	T	9954	2499	2679	2828	0	0	17960
	N	5162	6884	8000	9000	0	0	29046
Cameroon	R	2922	2315	0	0	0	0	5237
	O	799	464	0	0	0	0	1263
	T	3721	2779	0	0	0	0	6500
	N	2651	836	0	0	0	0	3487

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Cape Verde	R	622	618	618	618	0	17	2493
	O	524	299	194	45	0	0	1063
	T	1147	917	812	663	0	17	3556
	N	62	330	450	450	0	0	1292
Central African Republic	R	2097	1544	1547	1547	3094	80	9909
	O	912	0	0	0	0	0	912
	T	3009	1544	1547	1547	3094	80	10821
	N	1333	1000	1000	1000	2000	0	6333
Chad	R	2525	2331	2498	2766	2384	0	12504
	O	3120	536	0	0	0	0	3656
	T	5645	2867	2498	2766	2384	0	16160
	N	1165	2094	2780	3180	3180	0	12399
Comoros	R	871	684	0	0	0	657	2213
	O	236	0	0	0	0	0	236
	T	1108	684	0	0	0	657	2449
	N	1922	450	0	0	0	0	2372
Congo	R	965	965	0	0	0	0	1930
	O	2614	0	0	0	0	0	2614
	T	3579	965	0	0	0	0	4544
	N	1845	2500	0	0	0	0	4345
Côte d'Ivoire	R	4125	3367	0	0	0	87	7579
	O	2105	0	0	0	0	0	2105
	T	6230	3367	0	0	0	87	9684
	N	2865	1700	0	0	0	0	4565
Democratic Republic of the Congo	R	18692	15941	0	0	0	0	34633
	O	19806	212	0	0	0	0	20018
	T	38499	16153	0	0	0	0	54651
	N	3322	6288	0	0	0	0	9610

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Equatorial Guinea	R	758	653	654	654	1308	1501	5528
	O	76	50	0	0	0	0	126
	T	834	703	654	654	1308	1501	5654
	N	2666	260	260	260	520	0	3966
Eritrea	R	1549	1255	1257	1257	2514	47	7879
	O	9586	0	0	0	0	0	9586
	T	11135	1255	1257	1257	2514	47	17465
	N	2804	5600	6420	7280	8700	0	30804
Ethiopia	R	18202	16067	16105	16105	32210	1820	100509
	O	29432	0	0	0	0	0	29432
	T	47634	16067	16105	16105	32210	1820	129941
	N	10644	12000	12000	12000	24000	0	70644
Gabon	R	742	620	620	620	1240	956	4799
	O	570	0	0	0	0	0	570
	T	1313	620	620	620	1240	956	5369
	N	3268	772	772	512	944	0	6268
Gambia	R	1074	727	727	727	1454	1430	6139
	O	976	234	98	0	0	0	1308
	T	2051	961	825	727	1454	1430	7447
	N	3092	1540	1540	1540	3080	0	10792
Ghana	R	3647	3433	3440	3440	3205	0	17165
	O	8117	377	177	0	0	0	8671
	T	11764	3810	3617	3440	3205	0	25836
	N	744	8233	8594	8625	8492	0	34687
Guinea	R	3468	2390	2394	2394	4788	512	15946
	O	5095	0	0	0	0	0	5095
	T	8563	2390	2394	2394	4788	512	21041
	N	1855	3118	3208	3208	6216	0	17605

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Guinea-Bissau	R	1231	1003	0	0	0	0	2234
	O	1230	576	0	0	0	0	1806
	T	2461	1579	0	0	0	0	4040
	N	2030	872	0	0	0	0	2902
Kenya	R	4978	4428	935	0	0	0	10340
	O	9931	320	231	0	0	0	10482
	T	14909	4748	1166	0	0	0	20823
	N	3645	2720	2414	0	0	0	8779
Lesotho	R	1125	929	930	930	2790	744	7448
	O	1365	48	0	0	0	0	1413
	T	2490	977	930	930	2790	744	8861
	N	10382	2265	2255	2245	6735	0	23882
Liberia	R	1770	1420	0	0	0	0	3190
	O	3419	662	0	0	0	0	4081
	T	5189	2082	0	0	0	0	7271
	N	2139	3500	0	0	0	0	5639
Madagascar	R	4539	4537	4547	0	0	760	14383
	O	3409	192	0	0	0	0	3602
	T	7949	4729	4547	0	0	760	17985
	N	1879	3848	4000	0	0	0	9727
Malawi	R	5545	4743	4753	4753	9506	0	29300
	O	10736	0	0	0	0	0	10736
	T	16281	4743	4753	4753	9506	0	40036
	N	10047	7024	7024	7024	14048	0	45167
Mali	R	6117	5141	0	0	0	455	11714
	O	3949	502	0	0	0	0	4451
	T	10066	5643	0	0	0	455	16165
	N	6325	1898	0	0	0	0	8223

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Mauritania	R	1437	1288	492	0	0	0	3216
	O	1724	200	0	0	0	0	1924
	T	3160	1488	492	0	0	0	5140
	N	4860	2259	1718	0	0	0	8837
Mauritius	R	601	500	400	0	0	0	1501
	O	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
	T	607	500	400	0	0	0	1507
	N	43	50	50	0	0	0	143
Mozambique	R	9930	7244	7261	7261	14522	706	46924
	O	31472	0	0	0	0	0	31472
	T	41402	7244	7261	7261	14522	706	78396
	N	6145	9708	10801	9475	20016	0	56145
Namibia	R	898	646	646	646	646	819	4301
	O	1460	334	0	0	0	0	1795
	T	2358	980	646	646	646	819	6095
	N	14216	3354	3354	3354	3354	0	27632
Niger	R	6894	5992	6006	6006	0	1410	26308
	O	2803	268	148	0	0	0	3219
	T	9697	6260	6154	6006	0	1410	29527
	N	2834	2432	2552	2700	0	0	10518
Nigeria	R	25304	20576	20626	20626	61878	5142	154152
	O	24486	0	0	0	0	0	24486
	T	49790	20576	20626	20626	61878	5142	178638
	N	298	10500	11000	12000	38500	0	72298
Rwanda	R	3075	2589	2776	2842	3468	0	14750
	O	3274	107	78	0	0	0	3459
	T	6349	2696	2854	2842	3468	0	18209
	N	1936	4859	4888	4966	10136	0	26785

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Sao Tome and Principe	R	769	618	618	618	1236	924	4783
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	769	618	618	618	1236	924	4783
	N	1743	100	100	100	200	0	2243
Senegal	R	2698	2050	2053	2053	4106	0	12960
	O	5229	0	0	0	0	0	5229
	T	7927	2050	2053	2053	4106	0	18189
	N	17634	5510	5510	5510	11020	0	45184
Sierra Leone	R	2839	2629	2819	0	0	1	8287
	O	12775	0	0	0	0	0	12775
	T	15613	2629	2819	0	0	1	21062
	N	5534	5000	5000	0	0	0	15534
Somalia	R	5091	4628	4611	0	0	0	14330
	O	22026	0	0	0	0	0	22026
	T	27117	4628	4611	0	0	0	36356
	N	10255	18375	18660	0	0	0	47290
South Africa	R	2617	891	892	892	1784	0	7076
	O	3831	0	0	0	0	0	3831
	T	6448	891	892	892	1784	0	10907
	N	7457	4033	4033	4033	8066	0	27622
Swaziland	R	1163	656	656	656	656	16	3803
	O	444	446	0	0	0	0	890
	T	1607	1102	656	656	656	16	4694
	N	132	1444	1740	1740	1740	0	6795
Togo	R	1813	1591	1635	1635	3270	10	9953
	O	1102	0	0	0	0	0	1102
	T	2915	1591	1635	1635	3270	10	11055
	N	2915	760	760	810	1670	0	6915

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Uganda	R	5835	5184	5195	5195	4948	0	26357
	O	11545	865	225	0	0	0	12636
	T	17380	6049	5420	5195	4948	0	38993
	N	6351	14417	15055	14677	14573	0	65072
United Republic of Tanzania	R	7785	7545	7562	7562	15124	231	45810
	O	13847	0	0	0	0	0	13847
	T	21632	7545	7562	7562	15124	231	59657
	N	10371	22000	22000	22000	44000	0	120371
Zambia	R	3644	3427	3674	3674	7348	0	21767
	O	9643	136	0	0	0	0	9779
	T	13287	3563	3674	3674	7348	0	31546
	N	16750	9504	9499	9499	18998	0	64250
Zimbabwe	R	2428	1848	1891	1213	0	0	7380
	O	3874	217	61	0	0	0	4151
	T	6302	2065	1952	1213	0	0	11532
	N	8278	7858	8460	8956	0	0	33552
West and Central Africa	R	639	750	750	0	0	0	2139
	O	5848	0	0	0	0	0	5848
	T	6488	750	750	0	0	0	7988
	N	0	4700	4700	0	0	0	9400
Eastern and Southern Africa	R	2650	582	918	0	0	6	4156
	O	6701	0	0	0	0	0	6701
	T	9351	582	918	0	0	6	10857
	N	5988	7645	7155	0	0	0	20788
Total, Africa	R	191873	160508	119826	104262	185777	18930	781176
	O	309706	8804	1493	45	0	0	320048
	T	501579	169312	121318	104307	185777	18930	1101224
	N	235809	227567	215108	160398	254351	0	1093232

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Argentina	R	1065	600	300	0	0	1116	3081
	O	3180	0	0	0	0	0	3180
	T	4245	600	300	0	0	1116	6261
	N	8442	2400	2700	3000	0	0	16542
Belize	R	692	602	602	602	1204	669	4371
	O	355	0	0	0	0	0	355
	T	1047	602	602	602	1204	669	4726
	N	1327	250	250	250	500	0	2577
Bolivia	R	1475	1089	0	0	0	0	2564
	O	7649	69	0	0	0	0	7718
	T	9124	1158	0	0	0	0	10283
	N	18590	10143	0	0	0	0	28733
Brazil	R	2130	741	741	741	1482	15	5850
	O	13170	0	0	0	0	0	13170
	T	15300	741	741	741	1482	15	19020
	N	3340	15800	16500	17220	36775	0	89635
Chile	R	779	600	600	600	0	1080	3659
	O	131	0	0	0	0	0	131
	T	910	600	600	600	0	1080	3790
	N	2727	600	600	600	0	0	4527
Colombia	R	1163	845	846	846	2538	48	6286
	O	4063	0	0	0	0	0	4063
	T	5226	845	846	846	2538	48	10349
	N	2670	4500	3600	3000	7800	0	21570
Costa Rica	R	740	606	606	606	1212	716	4487
	O	332	0	0	0	0	0	332
	T	1072	606	606	606	1212	716	4818
	N	2119	311	446	685	808	0	4369

Table 3 (continued)

Region country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Cuba	R	883	613	614	614	1228	1016	4968
	O	1274	0	0	0	0	0	1274
	T	2156	613	614	614	1228	1016	6241
	N	5128	1300	1300	1300	2600	0	11628
Dominican Republic	R	931	725	725	725	1450	836	5391
	O	4680	0	0	0	0	0	4680
	T	5611	725	725	725	1450	836	10072
	N	0	1000	1000	1000	2000	0	5000
Eastern Caribbean	R	2112	1500	0	0	0	0	3612
	O	607	0	0	0	0	0	607
	T	2719	1500	0	0	0	0	4219
	N	2845	833	0	0	0	0	3678
Ecuador	R	912	813	611	0	0	0	2336
	O	3774	0	0	0	0	0	3774
	T	4685	813	611	0	0	0	6109
	N	8305	4101	2367	0	0	0	14773
El Salvador	R	832	683	684	684	1368	1091	5342
	O	5551	346	0	0	0	0	5897
	T	6383	1029	684	684	1368	1091	11239
	N	10207	1373	1392	1402	2834	0	17207
Guatemala	R	1112	927	928	928	1856	509	6260
	O	7019	0	0	0	0	0	7020
	T	8131	927	928	928	1856	509	13280
	N	14078	5750	5000	5000	10000	0	39828
Guyana	R	650	649	649	649	649	31	3277
	O	713	0	0	0	0	0	713
	T	1363	649	649	649	649	31	3990
	N	204	250	250	250	250	0	1204

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Haiti	R	2289	1970	1973	1973	3946	-1	12151
	O	2879	0	0	0	0	0	2879
	T	5168	1970	1973	1973	3946	-1	15030
	N	3882	2780	3530	3990	7200	0	21382
Honduras	R	1079	852	852	852	1704	27	5366
	O	1504	0	0	0	0	0	1504
	T	2583	852	852	852	1704	27	6870
	N	7794	937	1250	1876	2187	0	14044
Jamaica	R	731	604	604	604	1208	769	4520
	O	260	0	0	0	0	0	260
	T	991	604	604	604	1208	769	4780
	N	6854	1682	1682	1206	2410	0	13834
Mexico	R	2112	686	686	686	1372	914	6456
	O	1660	0	0	0	0	0	1660
	T	3772	686	686	686	1372	914	8116
	N	30960	1508	2000	2052	4340	0	40860
Nicaragua	R	1056	901	902	902	1804	628	6193
	O	7346	0	0	0	0	0	7346
	T	8402	901	902	902	1804	628	13539
	N	1941	3840	3470	3730	6960	0	19941
Panama	R	620	600	500	400	600	657	3377
	O	913	0	0	0	0	0	913
	T	1533	600	500	400	600	657	4290
	N	4427	300	300	300	1350	0	6677
Paraguay	R	813	676	676	676	1352	15	4208
	O	440	0	0	0	0	0	440
	T	1252	676	676	676	1352	15	4647
	N	509	477	527	718	1303	0	3534

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Peru	R	1002	1076	877	877	877	53	4762
	O	4115	0	0	0	0	0	4115
	T	5117	1076	877	877	877	53	8877
	N	7366	7258	6030	5530	4830	0	31014
Suriname	O	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
	N	421	0	0	0	0	0	421
Uruguay	R	984	600	600	600	0	687	3471
	O	368	0	0	0	0	0	368
	T	1352	600	600	600	0	687	3839
	N	1392	400	400	400	0	0	2592
Venezuela	R	855	635	600	500	1200	1227	5017
	O	1501	0	0	0	0	0	1501
	T	2356	635	600	500	1200	1227	6518
	N	2171	700	625	773	3383	0	7651
Subregional programmes, Americas and the Caribbean	O	58	0	0	0	0	0	58
	N	692	200	0	0	0	0	892
Subregional programmes, Central America and Panama	O	57	0	0	0	0	0	57
	N	7610	0	0	0	0	0	7610
The Americas and Caribbean Regional Office	R	944	400	400	0	0	0	1744
	O	1467	0	0	0	0	0	1467
	T	2412	400	400	0	0	0	3212
	N	10024	8360	8520	4075	7850	0	38829
Total, Americas and the Caribbean	R	27960	19993	16576	15065	27050	12104	118748
	O	75073	416	0	0	0	0	75488
	T	103033	20409	16576	15065	27050	12104	194237
	N	166026	77053	63739	58357	105379	0	470553

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
ASIA								
Afghanistan	R	10253	8989	0	0	0	0	19242
	O	11323	0	0	0	0	0	11323
	T	21576	8989	0	0	0	0	30565
	N	9229	6000	0	0	0	0	15229
Bangladesh	R	13216	10307	9501	9501	9501	11297	63323
	O	22536	11997	181	0	0	0	34714
	T	35752	22304	9682	9501	9501	11297	98037
	N	7490	15791	27819	28000	28000	0	107099
Bhutan	R	953	878	878	878	1756	568	5911
	O	2186	0	0	0	0	0	2186
	T	3139	878	878	878	1756	568	8097
	N	3177	2000	2000	2000	4000	0	13177
Cambodia	R	3860	2830	2635	2635	2635	2224	16820
	O	10312	879	0	0	0	0	11191
	T	14172	3709	2635	2635	2635	2224	28011
	N	1393	9951	10500	10000	9700	0	41543
China	R	13430	11484	10335	9510	9510	6250	60519
	O	1881	980	369	0	0	0	3230
	T	15311	12464	10704	9510	9510	6250	63749
	N	3115	6020	8631	11000	13000	0	41766
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	R	976	1015	777	0	0	0	2768
	O	5791	0	0	0	0	0	5791
	T	6767	1015	777	0	0	0	8559
	N	1858	3000	3300	0	0	0	8158
East Timor	R	1647	759	0	0	0	9	2415
	O	6455	0	0	0	0	0	6455
	T	8102	759	0	0	0	9	8870
	N	5168	5700	0	0	0	0	10868

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
India	R	35418	30200	0	0	0	0	65618
	O	92684	15206	0	0	0	0	107890
	T	128102	45406	0	0	0	- 0	173508
	N	39586	32538	0	0	0	0	72124
Indonesia	R	5727	5766	5779	5779	2586	0	25637
	O	9937	597	481	0	0	0	11015
	T	15664	6363	6260	5779	2586	0	36653
	N	10470	16003	16119	16600	16600	0	75792
Lao People's Democratic Republic	R	2533	1522	1524	1524	3048	274	10424
	O	3667	583	0	0	0	0	4250
	T	6199	2105	1524	1524	3048	274	14674
	N	3862	3755	4231	4445	8570	0	24862
Malaysia	R	723	600	500	400	0	90	2313
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	723	600	500	400	0	90	2313
	N	629	150	150	150	0	0	1079
Maldives	R	714	617	0	0	0	83	1414
	O	-5	0	0	0	0	0	-5
	T	709	617	0	0	0	83	1408
	N	570	280	0	0	0	0	850
Mongolia	R	1105	881	857	857	1714	113	5527
	O	1712	0	0	0	0	0	1712
	T	2816	881	857	857	1714	113	7238
	N	1625	1000	1000	1000	2000	0	6625
Myanmar	R	7715	5818	5831	5831	5831	2784	33810
	O	8224	2727	40	0	0	0	10992
	T	15939	8545	5871	5831	5831	2784	44802
	N	519	3384	5960	6000	6000	0	21863

Table 3 (continued)

Region country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Nepal	R	6160	4314	4323	4323	8646	48	27814
	O	9190	0	0	0	0	0	9190
	T	15350	4314	4323	4323	8646	48	37004
	N	6678	9508	10042	10160	21684	0	58072
Pacific Island countries	R	2400	2000	0		0	976	5376
	O	1168	0	0	0	0	0	1168
	T	3568	2000	0	0	0	976	6544
	N	9736	2800	0	0	0	0	12536
Pakistan	R	15870	13047	7281	0	0	0	36198
	O	19112	0	0	0	0	0	19112
	T	34982	13047	7281	0	0	0	55310
	N	6418	7600	7175	0	0	0	21193
Papua New Guinea	R	1240	990	0	0	0	0	2230
	O	35	0	0	0	0	0	35
	T	1275	990	0	0	0	0	2265
	N	2407	1229	0	0	0	0	3636
Philippines	R	3327	2308	1809	0	0	0	7444
	O	4484	30	0	0	0	0	4514
	T	7811	2338	1809	0	0	0	11958
	N	9025	8000	8000	0	0	0	25025
Sri Lanka	R	838	781	781	781	1562	539	5283
	O	5803	520	0	0	0	0	6323
	T	6642	1301	781	781	1562	539	11606
	N	2254	1170	1630	2000	5200	0	12254
Thailand	R	1575	937	938	938	1876	1231	7495
	O	3061	40	0	0	0	0	3101
	T	4636	977	938	938	1876	1231	10596
	N	6521	2330	2590	2950	4163	0	18554

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Viet Nam	R	4756	3794	3415	3134	3134	2631	20864
	O	9486	252	48	0	0	0	9786
	T	14242	4046	3463	3134	3134	2631	30649
	N	1548	12184	11222	10582	10645	0	46182
East Asia and the Pacific	R	1099	400	400	0	0	0	1899
	O	3205	0	0	0	0	0	3205
	T	4304	400	400	0	0	0	5104
	N	5082	3300	3350	0	0	0	11732
South Asia	R	1032	400	400	0	0	0	1832
	O	3805	0	0	0	0	0	3805
	T	4837	400	400	0	0	0	5637
	N	564	10470	8980	0	0	0	20014
Total, Asia	R	136565	110637	57964	46091	51799	29118	432175
	O	236053	33811	1119	0	0	0	270983
	T	372618	144448	59084	46091	51799	29118	703158
	N	138924	164163	132698	104887	129562	0	670233
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA								
Algeria	R	1123	1124	1126	1126	2252	0	6751
	O	347	0	0	0	0	0	347
	T	1469	1124	1126	1126	2252	0	7097
	N	450	600	600	600	1200	0	3450
Djibouti	R	831	693	585	0	0	0	2109
	O	318	0	0	0	0	0	318
	T	1148	693	585	0	0	0	2426
	N	1803	860	790	0	0	0	3453
Egypt	R	3437	2531	2278	2050	3920	4693	18909
	O	8628	0	0	0	0	0	8628
	T	12065	2531	2278	2050	3920	4693	27537
	N	24941	4180	5530	5580	9710	0	49941

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	R	2215	1572	1513	1513	0	1438	8251
	O	2392	0	0	0	0	0	2392
	T	4607	1572	1513	1513	0	1438	10643
	N	95	500	500	500	500	0	2095
Iraq	R	2150	1931	1738	1564	0	308	7691
	O	6562	0	0	0	0	0	6562
	T	8713	1931	1738	1564	0	308	14254
	N	4491	10047	10047	10047	0	0	34632
Jordan	R	803	714	0	0	0	350	1866
	O	1165	0	0	0	0	0	1165
	T	1968	714	0	0	0	350	3031
	N	557	1000	0	0	0	0	1557
Lebanon	R	777	607	607	607	1214	574	4386
	O	903	0	0	0	0	0	903
	T	1680	607	607	607	1214	574	5290
	N	9736	840	890	975	2295	0	14736
Morocco	R	2041	1395	1397	1397	2794	597	9621
	O	1222	0	0	0	0	0	1222
	T	3263	1395	1397	1397	2794	597	10843
	N	7670	2200	2200	2200	4400	0	18670
Oman	R	600	500	400	0	0	0	1500
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	600	500	400	0	0	0	1500
	N	300	500	700	0	0	0	1500
Sudan	R	7855	4730	4740	4740	9480	1236	32781
	O	19160	0	0	0	0	0	19160
	T	27015	4730	4740	4740	9480	1236	51942
	N	12663	5000	5000	5000	10000	0	37663

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Sudan, Operation Lifeline	R	3401	0	0	0	0	2	3403
	O	16582	0	0	0	0	0	16582
	T	19982	0	0	0	0	2	19984
Syrian Arab Republic	R	986	958	959	959	1918	0	5780
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	986	958	959	959	1918	0	5780
	N	259	350	300	350	450	0	1709
Tunisia	R	941	665	666	666	1332	1182	5452
	O	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
	T	1300	665	666	666	1332	1182	5811
	N	583	500	500	500	1000	0	3083
Yemen	R	3986	3360	3602	3987	7906	0	22841
	O	3487	0	0	0	0	0	3487
	T	7472	3360	3602	3987	7906	0	26327
	N	41760	3900	4075	4000	8025	0	61760
Palestinian children and mothers in Jordan	R	200	200	200	0	0	0	600
	N	200	200	200	0	0	0	600
Palestinian children and mothers in Lebanon	R	350	350	350	0	0	0	1050
	O	199	0	0	0	0	0	199
	T	549	350	350	0	0	0	1249
	N	301	500	500	0	0	0	1301
Palestinian children and mothers in the Syrian Arab Republic	R	200	200	200	0	0	0	600
	O	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
	T	222	200	200	0	0	0	622
	N	98	120	115	0	0	0	333
Palestinian children and mothers in the West Bank and Gaza	R	864	850	850	0	0	0	2564
	O	2101	201	0	0	0	0	2303
	T	2965	1051	850	0	0	0	4867
	N	2008	3599	3800	0	0	0	9407

Table 3 (continued)

Region country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Gulf area programme	R	839	0	0	0	0	0	839
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	839	0	0	0	0	0	839
Middle East and North Africa	R	1095	400	400	0	0	0	1895
	O	1173	0	0	0	0	0	1173
	T	2268	400	400	0	0	0	3068
	N	164	1944	1571	0	0	0	3679
Total, Middle East and North Africa	R	34692	22780	21611	18609	30816	10380	138889
	O	64621	201	0	0	0	0	64822
	T	99313	22981	21611	18609	30816	10380	203711
	N	108079	36839	37318	29752	37580	0	249569
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES AND THE BALTIC STATES								
Albania	R	669	666	667	667	667	112	3448
	O	5921	540	21	0	0	0	6483
	T	6590	1206	688	667	667	112	9930
	N	1482	2460	2979	3000	3000	0	12921
Armenia	R	863	675	676	635	0	0	2849
	O	366	175	0	0	0	0	542
	T	1229	850	676	635	0	0	3391
	N	2229	1225	1400	1400	0	0	6253
Azerbaijan	R	892	884	884	884	0	83	3627
	O	1189	255	0	0	0	0	1444
	T	2082	1139	884	884	0	83	5071
	N	2837	2097	2351	2351	0	0	9636
Bosnia and Herzegovina and area office for the former Yugoslavia	R	789	627	627	627	0	0	2670
	O	8658	0	0	0	0	0	8658
	T	9446	627	627	627	0	0	11327
	N	14446	3500	3000	2500	0	0	23446

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Croatia	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	R	273	404	404	404	0	0	1485
	O	16845	0	0	0	0	0	16845
	T	17118	404	404	404	0	0	18330
	N	6645	9000	6500	4500	0	0	26645
Georgia	R	660	660	661	661	661	77	3380
	O	898	149	0	0	0	0	1047
	T	1558	809	661	661	661	77	4427
	N	656	1396	1500	1455	1455	0	6463
Kazakhstan	R	942	904	905	905	0	89	3745
	O	389	0	0	0	0	0	389
	T	1331	904	905	905	0	89	4134
	N	2612	1500	1500	1500	0	0	7112
Kosovo (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)	R	0	300	300	300	0	0	900
	O	26776	0	0	0	0	0	26776
	T	26776	300	300	300	0	0	27676
	N	0	6000	5500	4500			16000
Kyrgyzstan	R	934	890	954	538	0	0	3316
	O	1632	0	0	0	0	0	1632
	T	2566	890	954	538	0	0	4948
	N	618	500	500	500	0	0	2118
Republic of Moldova	R	760	713	713	713	1426	433	4758
	O	838	0	0	0	0	0	838
	T	1598	713	713	713	1426	433	5596
	N	1540	1500	1500	1500	3000	0	9040

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Romania	R	816	714	715	715	0	8	2968
	O	1696	2049	0	0	0	0	3744
	T	2512	2763	715	715	0	8	6712
	N	29	1786	1786	1788	0	0	5389
Tajikistan	R	1395	1246	1248	1132	0	-9	5013
	O	773	0	0	0		0	773
	T	2169	1246	1248	1132	0	-9	5786
	N	489	300	300	300	0	0	1389
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	R	760	612	612	612	0	8	2604
	O	6615	0	0	0	0	0	6615
	T	7375	612	612	612	0	8	9219
	N	3714	3000	3000	3000	0	0	12714
Turkey	R	906	909	909	909	867	0	4500
	O	3395	0	0	0	0	0	3395
	T	4301	909	909	909	867	0	7895
	N	1879	3132	3578	3578	2974	0	15141
Turkmenistan	R	999	908	908	713	0	0	3528
	O	361	0	0	0	0	0	361
	T	1359	908	908	713	0	0	3888
	N	256	250	250	250	0	0	1006
Uzbekistan	R	1862	1777	1905	1081	0	0	6625
	O	383	0	0	0	0	0	383
	T	2245	1777	1905	1081	0	0	7008
	N	4754	2500	2500	2500	0	0	12254
Central Asia and Kazakhstan, programme support and office establishment	O	286	0	0	0	0	0	286

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independant States and the Baltic States: Multi-country programme for Belarus, Russia Federation and Ukraine	R	4450	2000	0	0	0	60	6510
	O	8903	0	0	0	0	0	8903
	T	13353	2000	0	0	0	60	15413
	N	1703	4500	0	0	0	0	6203
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independant States and the Baltic States: Multi-country programme for other countries	R	0	1500	0	0	0	60	1560
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	1500	0	0	0	60	1560
	N	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independant States and the Baltic States: Regional Office	R	424	400	400	0	0	0	1224
	O	1598	139	0	0	0	0	1737
	T	2022	539	400	0	0	0	2961
	N	220	2000	2000	0	0	0	4220
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	R	18395	16789	13488	11496	3621	921	64710
	O	87521	3306	21	0	0	0	90849
	T	105916	20095	13509	11496	3621	921	155559
	N	46111	47146	40144	34622	10429	0	178452
INTERREGIONAL								
Intercountry programmes for Headquarters	R	0	6336	6335	0	0	0	12671
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N	0	68000	68000	0	0	0	136000
Rotary International for polio eradication	N	0	4000	4000	4000	4000	0	16000
Vaccine Independence Initiative	O	192	0	0	0	0	0	192
	N	0	2000	2000	2000	2000	0	8000
Health	R	3226	0	0	0	0	37	3263
	O	36204	0	0	0	0	0	36204
	T	39430	0	0	0	0	0	39430
	N	7405	0	0	0	0	0	7405

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a/	Total
Nutrition	R	1205	0	0	0	0	86	1291
	O	5204	1116	0	0	0	0	6320
	T	6410	1116	0	0	0	0	7526
	N	1335	0	0	0	0	0	1335
Education	R	1073	0	0	0	0	41	1114
	O	2336	0	0	0	0	0	2336
	T	3410	0	0	0	0	0	3410
	N	1947	0	0	0	0	0	1947
Water, environment and sanitation	R	430	0	0	0	0	15	445
	O	511	101	0	0	0	0	612
	T	941	101	0	0	0	0	1042
	N	2753	0	0	0	0	0	2753
Child protection	R	387	0	0	0	0	4	390
	O	3272	417	0	0	0	0	3689
	T	3659	417	0	0	0	0	4076
	N	1434	0	0	0	0	0	1434
Intersectoral	R	2388	0	0	0	0	82	2470
	O	54	0	0	0	0	0	54
	T	2442	0	0	0	0	82	2524
	N	8329	0	0	0	0	0	8329
Advocacy and communication	R	1734	0	0	0	0	96	1830
	O	1642	0	0	0	0	0	1642
	T	3376	0	0	0	0	0	3376
	N	1591	0	0	0	0	0	1591
Planning, evaluation and monitoring	R	3415	0	0	0	0	35	3449
	O	2269	0	0	0	0	0	2269
	T	5684	0	0	0	0	35	5718
	N	644	4396	0	0	0	0	5040

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjust-ment a	Total
Emergency	R	698	0	0	0	0	38	736
	O	6493	669	0	0	0	0	7161
	T	7190	669	0	0	0	38	7897
	N	15539	0	0	0	0	0	15539
International Child Development Centre	O	5032	3044	0	0	0	0	8076
	N	3575	4500	0	0	0	0	8075
Information Technology Division	R	479	0	0	0	0	208	687
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	479	0	0	0	0	208	687
	N	12230	0	0	0	0	0	12230
Emergency Programme Fund	R	2473	12500	12500	0	0	329	27802
	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	2473	12500	12500	0	0	329	27802
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNICEF support to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children	O	4023	0	0	0	0	0	4023
	N	2777	0	0	0	0	0	2777
Total, Interregional	R	17507	18836	18835	0	0	970	56149
	O	67233	5347	0	0	0	0	72579
	T	84740	24182	18835	0	0	970	128728
	N	59559	82896	74000	6000	6000	0	228455

Table 3 (continued)

Region/country		2001	2002	2003	2004	Future year	Adjustment a	Total
SUMMARY								
Total, Africa	R	191873	160508	119826	104262	185777	18930	781176
	O	309706	8804	1493	45	0	0	320048
	T	501579	169312	121318	104307	185777	18930	1101224
	N	235809	227567	215108	160398	254351	0	1093232
Total, Americas and the Caribbean	R	27960	19993	16576	15065	27050	12104	118748
	O	75073	416	0	0	0	0	75488
	T	103033	20409	16576	15065	27050	12104	194237
	N	166026	77053	63739	58357	105379	0	470553
Total, Asia	R	136565	110637	57964	46091	51799	29118	432175
	O	236053	33811	1119	0	0	0	270983
	T	372618	144448	59084	46091	51799	29118	703158
	N	138924	164163	132698	104887	129562	0	670233
Total, Middle East and North Africa	R	34692	22780	21611	18609	30816	10380	138889
	O	64621	201	0	0	0	0	64822
	T	99313	22981	21611	18609	30816	10380	203711
	N	105079	36839	37318	29752	37580	0	249569
Total, Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	R	18395	16789	13488	11496	3621	921	64710
	O	87521	3306	21	0	0	0	90849
	T	105916	20095	13509	11496	3621	921	155559
	N	46111	47146	40144	34622	10429	0	178452
Total, Interregional	R	17507	18836	18835	0	0	970	56149
	O	67233	5347	0	0	0	0	72579
	T	84740	24182	18835	0	0	970	128728
	N	59559	82896	74000	6000	6000	0	228455
Total, Global	R	426993	349543	248300	195523	299063	72424	1591847
	O	840207	51885	2633	45	0	0	894770
	T	1267200	401427	250934	195568	299063	72424	2486617
	N	754508	635664	563006	394015	543380	0	2890493

Notes

a/ This amount represents the excess of Board-approved budgets and the affordable level of programme expenditure for regular resources as per the financial medium-term. It excludes unspent balances of approved programmes, which have been superseded by newly approved programme cycles, and the interim budget for global funds, which have been superseded by the integrated budget. Those pertaining to cycles which have just been completed will be adjusted in 2001. For regular resources, it is estimated that the excess in approved programmes in the total amount of $195.9 million and overexpenditures in programmes in the total amount of $0.3 million will be adjusted in 2001.

b/ R = Regular resources.
O = Current other resources programmes funded.
T = Total of regular resources and other resources.

c/ N = Unfunded balances of approved other resources proposals and new recommendations to the Executive Board. Because of earlier preparation of this table, the figures may differ from those shown in proposals for other resources.

Table 4

EXPENDITURES AGAINST WRITE-OFF AND OVEREXPENDITURES DUE TO REVALUATION

(In United States dollars)

	Overexpenditures
Africa	
Angola	1,166,743
Guinea-Bissau	37,525
Malawi	31,691
Somalia	97,535
South Africa	5,629
Zambia	53,395
Eastern and Southern Africa, Regional	3,177
Subtotal, Africa	1,395,695
Americas and the Caribbean	
Bolivia	25,083
Colombia	111,707
Guatemala	200,157
Subtotal, Americas and the Caribbean	336,948
Asia	
Cambodia	44,320
Subtotal, Asia	44,320
Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	
Yugoslavia (former)	31,080
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	10,704
Subtotal, Cental and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States	41,785
Middle East and North Africa	
Sudan Emergency (Operation Lifeline)	491,587
Subtotal, Middle East and North Africa	491,587
Interregional	
Support for improved nutrition for women and children	15,750
International Child Development Centre	18,612
Subtotal, Regional	34,362
Grand Total	2,344,697